The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,887 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1887.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
M BOKHARA	2944	500	C. R. Edwards	7th Jan.
L HYDASPES	2985	500	G. Sorivener	14th ,,
—NIZAM	2726	500	R. Haslewood	21st ,,
L SUTLEJ	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	28th ,,
M ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	4th Feb.
L VERONA	3116	600	R. F. Briscoe	11th ,,
—SIAM	3041	560	M. de Horta	18th ,,
L MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th ,,
M KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	4th Mar.
L NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	11th ,,
—ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	18th ,,
L THAMES	4101	605	W. A. Seaton	25th ,,
M TASMANIA	4488	800	C. G. Perrins	1st Apl.
L GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	8th ,,
—NIZAM	2726	500	R. Haslewood	15th ,,
L COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	22nd ,,
M SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	29th ,,
L PESHAWAR	3800	600	L. H. Moule	6th May.
—SIAM	3041	560	M. de Horta	13th ,,
L BENGAL	4752	900	W. B. Andrews	20th ,,
				TUESDAY.
M CATHAY	2863	500	E. Ashdown	24th May.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London; and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Jan.
GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	21st ,,
COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	4th Feb
PESHAWAR	3800	600	L. H. Moule	18th ,,

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, December 22, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to the Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Jan.	1st Mar.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Feb.	20th ,,
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th ,,	10th April

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	7th Jan.
BORMIDA	4,000	12th Feb.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 22, 1886.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail	1886
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4200	600	16th Jan.	1887
WORWAERTS	F. Radonicich	2800	450	20th ,,	
PANDORA	P. Mersa	3500	550	3rd Feb.	
BERENICE	C. Hechinger	3500	550	16th ,,	
POSEIDON	G. Doucich	4600	600	3rd March.	
THISBE	L. Lemessich	3800	450	16th do.	

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1887.
AMPHITRITE	G. Gelcich	4,600	650	14th Feb.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI
Agent.

Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 16, 1886.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

MONTHLY LINE of PASSENGER STEAMERS from Calcutta direct to Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all the Ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons. On or about	Calcutta. Date of leaving
S. S. Bansoora	2880	10th January, 1887.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
November 25, 1886. Agents, Bombay.

BOMBAY TO GENOA DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN MACGREGOR," 3,000 tons, will sail for "Genoa direct," on or about the 22nd instant

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for Comfort. Separate Music and Smoking-room.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For particulars as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.

Forbes-street, Bombay, January 1, 1887.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "Malacca" will sail as above on 15th instant. For freight or passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & CO.,
Agents.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*, POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary,
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget,
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment East-street, Poona.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on FRIDAY, 7th Jan., 1887, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND KARRACHEE.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 10th Jan. (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Gwader, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 12th January, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on FRIDAY, the 28th January, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 22nd January, at 5 p.m.
S. S. LALPOORA, 3250 ,, ,, 3rd Feb.
S. S. LAIVADA, 3250 ,, ,, 17th ,,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, January 6, 1887. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates*. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 300 Hotels.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, yearly Subscription Rs. 3, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, FORT.
CALCUTTA: 11 Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET
POSSESSES GOOD BODY WITH PLEASING FLAVOUR.

TREACHER and Co.'s importation of this wine is unequalled at the price; the great demand and the good repute it has obtained sufficiently testify to its excellence.

Per doz. qts. Cash, Rs. 13-8; pints, Rs. 7-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC.

THIS popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored."

Price per doz Quarts, Rs. 10-12; pints, Rs. 6.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FURTHER REDUCTION.
DREHER'S VIENNA BEER,
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

THIS BEER has obtained a world-wide reputation, and is without an equal in the Indian Market.

Per doz. Qts. Rs. 6-8; Pts. Rs. 4-12, cash.

SOLE AGENTS
TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET.

A FAVOURITE Wine from the District of BORDEAUX. This Wine has been well established in public favour for many years. Its sales are the largest, and it is unquestionably the best value in the Indian Market.

Qts. Rs. 10-12 per doz. Pints Rs. 6, per doz. Cash.

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ART CRETONNES
JUST OPENED OUT.
NEWEST
TAPESTRY AND FLORAL
DESIGNS.
PRICES FROM
6 *As. to Re.* 1-4 *per yard.*

WATSON & Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

NOVELTIES NOW BEING EXHIBITED.
CURIOSITIES. SPECIALITIES.
EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAR.
No. 44 and 46, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
POONA, SECUNDERABAD, MADRAS,
BANGALORE AND LAHORE.

THE largest warehouse of Chinese and Japanese Curiosities, where an extensive collection of choice Chinese and Japanese Works of Art can be obtained at very moderate rates.

Begs to draw the attention of his Constituents and the Public to his very large and most complete stock of Genuine First-class Curiosities, unsurpassed for general Excellence, admirably suited for Xmas, Wedding and Birthday Presents at Home and in India. Consisting of:—

Best Japanese Porcelainware
Real Chinese Satsoma Goods
Copper Enamelled Ware
Chicks, Faces, Bronze Work, &c., &c.,
Too numerous to mention.

INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

GLENLIVET.

THIS well known blend of well matured and Mellow Spirit possesses a mild and delicate flavour, and is considered one of the best Whiskies in the market.

The management have the greatest pleasure in directing customers' attention to their late importations of this well known and much appreciated Spirit, and to announce that they are fully up to the old standard of excellence which obtained for it such a well merited reputation.

It is supplied to upwards of one hundred and twenty Regimental Clubs and Messes.

Price, Rs. 22-8 per doz.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

JAVA CIGARS.
THE JAVA GEMS.

THESE are prepared specially for TREACHER and Company, from the very finest selected Tobacco. In Flavour and Aroma they are far superior to the ordinary run of Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial.

They are described by an old Indian of upwards of 20 years residence "as being the very best Cigars he had ever smoked in India."

Java Gems No. 1, per box of 100 ..... Rs. 3-8
,, ,, No. 2 ,, ,, ... ,, 3-4
,, ,, No. 3 ,, ,, ... ,, 3-0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPECIAL NOVELTY.
CANTON WARE.
(Never seen in India before)

THIS BEAUTIFUL WARE is of fine Porcelain, exquisitely PAINTED BY HAND with charming Floral designs. The Ware is mounted in best electro silver-plate, and are in stock at the following

PRICES FOR CASH.

Toast Rack	Rs. 15
Breakfast Stand	Rs. 60
Breakfast Cruet	Rs. 45
Biscuit Box	Rs. 42
Sugar Box	Rs. 26
Egg Stand	Rs. 60
"Five o'clock Tea Service"	Rs. 120
Tea Waiter	Rs. 92
Mustard Pot	Rs. 14
Muffineers, pair	Rs. 22
Salad Bowl, with Helpers	Rs. 55
Butter Stand	Rs. 30
Sardine Stand	Rs. 43

The prices are inclusive of all the small fittings. The Ware cannot fail to please, as it is exceedingly pretty, and being a special novelty which we introduce for this season, we strongly recommend it for

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
AND
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

Our Bombay Constituents are respectfully requested to visit our show-rooms to inspect this beautiful Ware.

COLOURED ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE ABOVE SENT POST FREE TO MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS ON APPLICATION.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
20th Dec. 1886.

CIGARETTES
BY
THEODORE VAFIADIS, CAIRO.

A Further Consignment of these
JUSTLY CELEBRATED, HIGH CLASS
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

Just received per P. and O. Mail Steamer, and can be recommended with great confidence to all Smokers who like a

MILD AND DELICATE CIGARETTE, WITH FULL AROMA.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.
SILVER-PLATE.

MESSRS FAVRE-LEUBA & Co. beg to draw the attention of their large constituency and the public in general to a consignment recently received of EXQUISITE SILVER-PLATE, consisting of 5 Light Candlelabras, Centre-pieces, Jardinieres, Claret Jugs, Tea and Coffee Sets, Sporting Prize Cups and Ornaments, Inkstands. The whole most elaborately got up, and perfect works of art, suitable for

XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS,
WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY,

FOR ANNIVERSARIES OF ALL KINDS AND FOR PRIZE DISTRIBUTIONS. Each of the above articles has its Case which in itself is of skilful workmanship, and which for long standing or travelling keeps the article enclosed free from damage.

ALSO A SPLENDID STOCK OF
RICHLY JEWELLED RINGS.

AN EARLY INSPECTION IS KINDLY SOLICITED.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, & SECUNDERABAD

NEW YEAR GIFTS.

Black morocco cigarette case, bound in silver, with receptacle for matches at the opposite end.
Black morocco gentleman's card case, with engine turned silver binding.
Black morocco memorandum tablets, with plain burnished silver binding and pencil fitted with a soft grey crayon, the marks of which are easily wiped off the black tablets, forming an extremely useful as well as elegant companion for a lady.
Black morocco pocket memorandum book, with engraved silver binding.
Oxidised silver cigarette case, with chased gold flowers and leaves.
Oxidised silver "Niello" cigarette case.
Very quaint hammered silver cigarette case, with raised gold leaves and flowers, Japanese style.
The "Midget" waistcoat pocket cigarette case, to hold 4 or 6 cigarettes, silver and gilt engraved.
Plain polished silver cigarette case.
Massive silver square cigarette case, very solid and substantial.
Tortoise shell and silver cigarette case.
Tortoise shell and silver cheeroot case.
Black morocco "Pull out" cigarette case, bound in silver.
Plain polished silver do.
Silver fluted engraved do.
Plain matted silver do.
Elegant silver lady's card case, opening like a book, with receptacle for tablets as well as cards.
Lady's silver card case, heavy swami work.
Do. do. richly chased.
Chatelaine double folding mirror, in handsome silver partially gilded case, one side magnifying.
Morocco sovereign purse, silver clasp.
Silver chain linked purse.
Silver engraved portemonnaie.
Pocket cigarette rolling machine, silver and blue silk.
Silver fusee boxes and polstas in variety.
Black morocco and silver pocket flask, with engine turned screw stopper and engine turned cup fitting over the bottom of the flat glass flask.
Plain solid silver trumpet shaped holster flask.
Massive silver mounted many bladed hunting knife.

PRICE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

PURE
INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.
MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESS, CLUBS, &c.
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing on exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

CLARET No. 1. "Chateau Margaux." Per doz. Qts., Rs. 20.	CLARET, SPECIALITE, "St. Julien." Per doz. Qts., Rs. 12.	HERMITAGE, Genuine, Per doz. Qts., Rs. 19.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

FANCY BALL COSTUMES.
AMATEUR THEATRICALS.
FANCY COSTUMES.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN invite special attention to their designs for HISTORICAL, THEATRICAL, NATIONAL, and FANCY COSTUMES for Fancy Balls, Private Theatricals, etc. The greatest attention is given to Accuracy in details.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN,
DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS, AND LADIES' OUTFITTERS,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
INVALID'S PORT WINE.
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Price Rs. 28-8 Net per dozen Quarts.

See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

PIANOFORTES.
SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, throughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way ... ... Rs. 450

THE BOUDOIR PIANO solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame ... ... ,, 550

THE "PRIGHTGRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses.
***THE FINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED ... ... ,, 675

SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves ... ... ,, 675

SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete bronzed iron frame extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves ... ... ,, 775

THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals ... ... ,, 875

THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made ... ... ,, 1,550

THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonized and Gold, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard ... ... ,, 1,350

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
COLD SEASON REQUISITES.

WE have a SPECIAL SELECTION in all Departments for this season eminently calculated to meet the requirements of our Mofussil and Homeward Bound constituents comprising the following:—

REAL SCOTCH TARTAN MAUDS, CORRECT DESIGNS.
REAL SCOTCH MAUDS, FANCY CHECKS, NEAT AND DURABLE PATTERNS.
REAL SCOTCH MAUDS, SMALL PATTERNS, TWEED MAKE.
VENETIAN RUGS (a Speciality.)
WARM RUGS, ALL WOOL GUARANTEED.
QUILTED PAISLEY DRESSING GOWNS.
TWEED AND FLANNEL DRESSING GOWNS.
WARM FELT DRESSING GOWNS.
EIDER DOWN QUILTS, &c. &c.
WOOL SHIRTS, SLEEPING SUITS AND UNDERCLOTHING.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RETURN OF THE FAVOURITE QUADRUPED ARTISTS.
ALFRED THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AT 9 P.M.,
EXCEPT SATURDAYS, until further notice.
MR. J. VOLLEI,
The celebrated trainer of the FOUR REGGE
will give his FIRST GRAND OPEN
ON MONDAY, THE 10TH J
With his well-trained and mo
TROUPE of Dogs, Monkeys,
PRICES OF ADMISSIO
Reserved Seats at
D ARTIST²,
ING NIGHT
NUARY, 1887.
wonderfully instructed
Goats, Bears, Elephant, &c.
Rs. 2, 1-8, 1, 8 as. and 4 as.
Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

HOTEL DE EUROPE,
44, PAREL ROAD, BYCULLA.
A GRAND BALL
Will be given at the above Establishment
On SATURDAY, 8TH JANUARY.
A European Quadrille Band will be in attendance.
ADMISSION: Ladies Free: Gentlemen, Rs. 1.

COOK'S POPULAR MOONLIGHT EXCURSIONS.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE !!!
THE Steamer "VAITARNA" or "GODAVARI" will leave the Apollo Bunder on SATURDAY next, Jany. 8th, at 8-30 p.m., for a trip round the Harbour, returning at 11 p.m.
The Italian String Band will be on board.
FARE—ONE RUPEE.
Tickets may be obtained up to 2 p.m. on the day of the Excursion from
THOS. COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT.

CITY LINE OF STEAMER.

THE favourite passenger Steamer CITY OF CANTERBURY, 3,212 tons, Captain A. B. GRAY, will sail for London or Liverpool on or about the 19th Feb. This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins, Baths, Punkhas and every comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried. Crews entirely European.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, Jan. 6, 1886. Agents.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
THE Undersigned are prepared to receive TENDERS up to the noon of the 12th inst., for the supply of LABOUR, HOOPS and GUNNIES for the season for the Company's presses, Mhowa and Bhownagar. Deposit of Rs. 20/- to accompany each tender.
The Undersigned do not bind themselves to accept lowest or any tender.
LANG MOIR & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 5th January 1887.

TO BE LET, a Commodious BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, now in the occupation of Nowrojee Pestonjee Vakil, Esq. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, The FIRST FLOOR of a HOUSE in Medows Street, now occupied by N. Lazarus, Esq. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, "The CHALET," on Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill, vacated by J. Tod, Esq. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

NOW READY.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.
The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.
Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .....Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.
Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1876 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1876 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.
Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10
Single Copy .....Annas 4

THE FIRST EIGHT VOLUMES
OF
THE IMPERIAL GAZETTEER OF INDIA.
BY
W. W. HUNTER, C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D,
To be completed in about Twelve Volumes.
Price of Complete Set, Rs. 40-0.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1887.
POCKET DIARIES.
SCRIBBLING DIARIES.
OFFICE DIARIES.
DIARIES OF ALL DESCRIPTION.
☞ Price List sent Post free on application.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GABORIAN AND DU BOISGOBEY.
SENSATIONAL NOVELS.
☞ The Favourite Reading of Prince Bismarck.
Price: Cash annas 10; Credit annas 11; Post Free, annas 12 per Vol.
IN PERIL OF HIS LIFE
LERONGE CASE
LECOQ, THE DETECTIVE, 2 VOLS
GILDED CLIQUE
OTHER PEOPLE'S MONEY
SLAVES OF PARIS, 2 VOLS
DOSSIER, No. 113
MYSTERY OF ORCIVAL
COUNT'S MILLIONS, 2 VOLS
LITTLE OLD MAN OF BATIGNOLLES
INTRIGUES OF A POISONER
OLD AGE, THE LECOC, THE DETECTIVE, 2 VOLS
SEVERED HAND
IN THE SERPENTS' COILS
DAY OF RECKONING, 2 VOLS
BERTHA'S SECRET
WHO DIED LAST?
JAILOR'S PRETTY WIFE
ANGEL OF THE CHIMES
MATAPUN AFFAIR
CRIME OF THE OPERA HOUSE, 2 VOLS
FIGHT FOR A FORTUNE
GOLDEN PIG, 2 VOLS
THUMB STROKE
CORAL PIN, 2 VOLS
PRETTY BABIOLE
HIS GREAT REVENGE, 2 VOLS
COOPER, MADON and Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.
THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,
A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dák companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED an experienced BOOK-KEEPER, who can also write English Correspondence and make himself generally useful in a merchant's office. Apply, enclosing copies of testimonials and stating what salary required, to A B., care of this Paper.

NEW GOODS.—Received by the Mail Novelties in Fancy Goods and Toys and are being put up for show at Cheap Prices to ensure Ready Sale.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

ICES! ICES!! PISTACHIO, VANILA and RASPBERRY Cream, ROSE water Ice. Wines and Spirits, Wholesale and Retail. Pastry every day fresh. MORENAS & Co., General Merchants.

SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The Scottish High school, Byculla, and the John Connon school, Fort, will be RE-OPENED on MONDAY, the 10th inst. JOHN FORGAN, Joint Hon. Secretary.

TO LET, Rooms on the ground, first and Second Floor of Albion Place, Byculla; also the Ground Floor of Victoria Building, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, suitable for two or more Offices or Shops with Godowns. For rent, &c., Apply to J. N. TATA.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES have won highest awards, gold medals, silver cups, &c., &c. For cash or by monthly payments called the Hiring system with option of purchase 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

FRERE-FLETCHER SCHOOL FOR GIRLS Next Term begins MONDAY, January 11th. Particulars may be obtained at the school.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy rooms.

THE BOMBAY CHRISTIAN ALMANACK 1887. Price 8 annas. (post paid 10 annas) THE TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 5 per month, in advance; postage extra.

WANTED a PARTNER with 10 to 15 thousand Rupees in a lucrative firm, 10 per cent. interest guaranteed. Apply W. X., care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL, Mahableshwar Hills, RE-OPENS January 17. For Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Rev. E. S. BURGESS, Panchgani.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £249,371-10-10 Stg.

FOR SALE, a square sympathetic PIANO by LIPP, owner going home, 18 months in use virtually new. Price Rs. 500. Apply J. NEUBERG Bombay.

FICHU BROOCHES.—We have an immense variety of pretty fancies from which an acceptable and useful present can be selected of any value. MARCKS & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

FOXHOUNDS FOR SALE.—Available from 1st March 1887. H. H. the Rao of Cutch Foxhound. Full particulars as to price, pedigree, &c., &c., on application to I. S. ASHBY, Bo. Pol. Dept. Bhuj, Cutch.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette* Daily. Subscription Rs. 12 per year; postage, Rs. 3.

THE SALE of the DHURRUMSEY MILLS takes place on Saturday the 15th day of January, 1887. See the advertisement in this Paper under the heading—"Sales by Auction." NANU and HORMASJEE.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Bla kets, all of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MATHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

TWEED SUITS.—All wool, a splendid assortment just opened out, a rare opportunity, from Rs. 14-8 to 25. S. B. Coat and Trousers, a stylish fit guaranteed.—Y. A. LAUKA and Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, Fort.

NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS, Wonderlamp Esplanade, Native Shapes and Designs, Medals Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1883-84. Address Head Clerk, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

"WHY PAY MORE".—White Kid Gloves from Rs. 1-12 per pair White dress ties 8 as. each. Dress Pumps Rs. 5-8 per pair. Silk Handkerchiefs Rs. 1-8 each. LILEE CASE HAZARD, Limited, Gentlemen's Outfitters, Church Gate Street.

A NOVELTY IN CAPS—We have a small consignment of Travelling Caps of various shapes made from the bark of the Indian Palm, for Lightness and Comfort they are unsurpassed. All sizes in stock, price Rs. 5.—BADHAM PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACE.—The first day's races will be run on the Mahalukmee Race-course, on SATURDAY the 8th January 1887. Tickets for admission to the Grand Stand and Enclosures can be obtained from LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co., Byculla.

JUST TO HAND, a choice selection of Precious Stones, Gems and Diamonds, Gem Rings, Necklets, &c., Brace lets, and Fine art work Jewellery, suitable for Xmas Presents.—HURJIMULL & Co., Indian Jewellers, Rampart Row and Meadow Street.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS GUIDE.—Issued on the first of every month, containing TIME and FARE TABLES of RAILWAY, STEAM, and DAK COMPANIES, with all information for travellers in India, with COLOURED MAP of INDIA. Annas 8. annual subscription Rs. 5. Postage free.

CHOCOLAT CREAMS, Barley Sugar Everton Soffa Strong Mixts. &c.—PEARS Apollo Street.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.
THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.
The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.
Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.
RATES.
Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 fee broad Re. 1 per month For every additional square foot annas 2.
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one tation platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more ill be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.
The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Passes to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.
Special arrangements for long periods.
For further particulars apply to Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.
WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their usual Auction Sale at their room as follows:—
To close account, will sell one box at a time.
12 cases each 6 doz. pints best Devonshire cider.
7 ,, superior champagne.
5 ,, sparkling beer in pints.
6 ,, Italian wine.
25 ,, Pilsener beer in pints and qts.
100 Enamelled Sign Boards, bearing letters "To be let." and "Terms Cash."
50 boxes gent's shirts.
50 India made foolkuries.
On account of whom it may concern—
3 cases sewing machines.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, Jan. 7, 1887.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.
SALE of GRAIN (RICE, DAL) SCALE &c.
Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., official assignee, H. C., the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at Nos. 517 & 530, Bhatt Bazaar, Mandvee, on THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 7th inst., at 4 p.m., in the Dewjee Kesowjee Sha, and Manockchand Dharamsey Sha, carrying on business in Bombay as dealers in grain in partnership with Hansraj Dharsey under the name of Dewjee Kesowjee, and the 1st named Insolvent Dewjee Kesowjee also under his own name (Insolvents) consisting of bags of rice and dal, loose dal, beam scale, weights, mehta boxes, clock, brass lamps, grind stones, sieves, gunny, oil, tank, &c.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE IN BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 471 of 1886.
Goculdas Madhowjee of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Mandvie Bunder, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiff
vs.
The New Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, as Joint Stock Company, having its registered office, at No. 5, Church-gate-street, within the Fort, Rustim Dossabhoy, of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, as Attorney of the Honorable Court, residing at Mangoe Lane, Street, within the Fort, Dorabjee Framjee Panday, of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, residing at Mazagon, outside the Fort, Cursondas Nathu of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Wadachi Gady Road, outside the Fort, Dwarkadas Damodhar of Bombay Hindu inhabitant residing at Mody Khana, within the Fort, and Mooljee Pursottam of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Mandvie Bunder, outside the Fort ..... Defendants.
Pursuant to the Decree made herein on the 23rd day of November, 1886, the lands, buildings, goo will, plant, fixtures, machinery, stock-in-trade, engines, boiler, water tanks and other the mill premises belonging to the above Company will be sold by Public Auction in one lot, at No. 5, Church-gate-street, Fort, the Registered Office of the said Company, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of January, now next ensuing, at three o'clock in the afternoon, subject to such conditions of sale as will shortly be settled by the Court.
The lands are of freehold tenure (subject to a conditional annual payment of Rs. 1,700 to the trustees of the Estate of Ardeser Hormusjee Wadia), and consist of four several pieces admeasuring in the aggregate 74,656 square yards, and are situate near the Railway station, at Coorla, in the district of Tanna.
The Mills (which were formerly known as the old Coorla Mills), contain about 93,776 spindles, and 1,293 looms, and are replete with all the requisite machinery, fittings and accessories.
Admission to view the premises can be obtained on application to the officer in charge, and further particulars may be learnt of Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, Solicitors, of No. 23, Meadow-street, Fort, and of the undersigned.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, January 7, 1887.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.
AUCTION SALE OF COTTON,
Under instruction from Goods Traffic Inspector, G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction in Lower Colaba, near the Tramway Co.'s stable, the following goods.
11 dokras Compta Cotton.
16 ,, Hingangaut Cotton.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant Messrs BENNETT & Co will sell by public auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.
AT 1-30 P.M.
1 Handsome strong chestnut Arab horse, goes in single and double harness.
1 strong, second hand palanquin office shigram.
1 Handsome English built glass-fronted miniature Brougham.
1 Handsome strong bay Arab horse, sound, has been ridden by a lady.
1 Very handsome fast trotting iron grey Arab mare, the property of the late Dr. L. S. Wales.
1 Handsome strong office shigram.
1 ,, ,, English built victoria
1 ,, fast trotting grey Arab horse.

AUCTION SALE OF GILMAN STORES.
On SATURDAY, the 8th instant at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Mahomedaly Abdool Cader—
S.S. Surat and S.S. Thames.
9 cases oilman stores, by J. T. Morton.
2 ,, ,, biscuits by Huntly and Palmer.
7 ,, cheese by J. Prime and Sons.

AUCTION SALE OF MULE TWIST.
On TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned—
50 bales each 400 lbs. mules twist No. 10.
The above bales will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF THE BUNGALOW AT MATHERAN, KNOWN AS THE "CHOWK HOTEL."
On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
The Bungalow, with outhouses, known as "Chowk Hotel," situated at Matheran, containg by admeasurement 5 acres and 26 goontas. The bungalow has a very large accommodation, and commands an excellent view.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

Under instructions from Messrs. F. Muraglia and Co, Messrs BENNET and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Bunder, the surplus stock in trade, consisting of alabaster toys, fancy Parisian figures, handsome marble and plaster of Paris busts, oblong and round marble tables of various colours with suitable fancy stands, crosses, cement, casks, corals, and many other sundry articles too numerous to describe.
The property will be on view four days before the sale.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, Jan. 7, 1887.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.
THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by
J. P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, England.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 27, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SON, Oxford-street, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT.
MACCUBBIN and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

NOTICES.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club will be held at the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 15th of February 1887, at 5-30 p.m.
S. HUTCHINSON,
Hon. Secretary.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. RAJARAM GOVINDRAM in our Firm CEASED and DETERMINED on the 1st of Kartuck Sood Samvat 1942.
NARANDAS RAJARAM & Co.

FOR SALE, a Light, Easy Running Miniature BROUGHAM, built at the Royal Carriage Factory, London.
A GREY ARAB HORSE. The turnout, with set of English leather harness, Rs. 1,150.
Also a Bombay built DOGCART, Rs. 200.
As owner has left Bombay reasonable offers will be considered.
May be seen at the SASSOON REFORMATORY, Grant Road, or will be sent for inspection on application to the SUPERINTENDENT.

THE NEW PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).
NOTICE is hereby given that the Shareholders of the above Company are requested to call over and to sign the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Prince of Wales Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, at the Office of the Company, No. 31, Elphinstone Circle, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 5th January, 1887, between 10 to 1 p.m., and to receive new Certificates in exchange for those in the old Company.
BERAMJEE NOWROJEE,
Liquidator.

FOR SALE
A PAIR of Iron GREY WALERS, go well in Double and Single Harness, viz:—
A Mare 5 years old, 15-1½.
A Gelding 4 years old, 15-2½.
Been in India one year, believed perfectly sound. Open to Veterinary Examination.
Apply to
LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co.,
East Street, Poona.

LEGION of HONOUR of FRANCE.
ROYAL PORTUGUESE KNIGHTHOOD, 33 Gold Medals and other distinctions have been awarded to
JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS,
for the excellence of their Pianofortes.
Pianofortes with the new tuning apparatus, specially built for the Indian Climate may be had at London Cash Prices plus 12½ per cent., being post of freight, &c., from
MARCKS & Co., Limited,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.
TENDERS are invited for the supply of 1,350 tons of Moulmein Teak squared Log Timber under three separate specifications, for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depôt, Parel, Bombay.
The specifications and forms of Tenders may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.
Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the specifications and independent of each other.
No Tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.
Tenders must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber," and delivered at the Company's Offices, Bombay Terminus, by 1 p.m. (Gazettes on WEDNESDAY) the 26th January 1887, after which hour no Tender will be received.
Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, or the Tender will not be received.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 3rd Jan. 1887.

THE NEW PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION
NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Prince of Wales Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, (in Liquidation) will be held at the office of the Company, No. 31, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, at 2 p.m. on Saturday the 5th day of February 1887 for the purpose of receiving the account of the Liquidator showing the manner in which the Winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of and hearing any explanation that may be offered by the Liquidator and also of determining by extraordinary resolution the manner in which the books, accounts and documents of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof shall be disposed of and also of voting to the Liquidator an increased remuneration for services rendered by him in the conduct of the Liquidator, Bombay, dated this third day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty seven.
BERAMJI NAOROSJI,
Liquidator.

NOTICE.
SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!
AT A REDUCTION OF 40 PER CENT.
FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY,
GENERAL STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING
FOR
LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.
COMPLETE SUITS, Trowsers, Frock Coats, Dress Coats, Morning Coats and Over Coats for Gentlemen.
Complete Suits, Trowsers and Over Coats in every description for Boys and Children.
Ulsters, Mantels and Mantalets, &c., &c., for Ladies.
Just received a beautiful lot of kid and leather Shoe and Slippers for Ladies.
Waterproof Coats, Coloured and Black Ties for Gents and Children
AT
MAISON LOUIS STRAUCH.
NO. 20, CHURCH GATE-STREET, FORT.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(Gramme and Ishlochkoff Patents)
AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.,
(Edison and Swan's Patents)
PIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld
WE have been appointed agents of the above Companies, which comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. Large stocks with latest improvements on hand and arriving monthly.
PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.
F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co, STANDARD IRON WORKS, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments.
The International, Fisheries, Healtheries, Colinderies, Exhibition Post Offices Lloyds, Board of Works &c., &c.
HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co. Boston. These Steam Engines require no fuel but kerosine oil. Do not require the attendance of an Engineer. Can be seen at work at the *Bombay Gazette*. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
A BARGAIN
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new
F. FISCHER & Co.

WRAGG'S BEST DRAINAGE PIPES, BENDS, SYPHON TRAPS, &c.,
Stock on hand.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.
THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &c., ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.
ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.
Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c,
Complete and easy reference
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL....£2,000,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—62, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Acting Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
Limited.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£500,000,
LONDON BANKERS:
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.
DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
,, ,, 6 ,, ... 4 per cent. ,,
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.
A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.
THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, many life has been imparted to millions of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.
This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, cultivating and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languor and prostration, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.
Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the org ns of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of I estitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly causes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely prowl the cage of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, his preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price 12s. and 22s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.
PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS
Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.
These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating tortures if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are constantly recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Gymkhana Lotteries, Gymkhana, 5 p.m.
Band, East York Regt., Yacht Club, 5-30 p.m.
Band, H. E. the Governor's, Bandstand, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Thirlmere (s), from Penarth; and Canara (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Aconcagua (s), for Marseilles; and Kilwa (s), Coast and Calcutta.

POLO.—There will be no game this afternoon.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 31st December 1886 shows an increase of Rs. 3,38,454 in receipts.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 25th December 1886 shows an increase of Rs. 12,156 in receipts.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The China and Australian mails, per s.s. Thames, will be closed at the General Post Office to-day at 5 p.m.

SICK OF HOME.—A woman named Etee, living at Mazagon, reported that her son, aged 15 years, ran away from home on New Year's Day.

THEFT.—Oodutram Ramanund, living at Bhoiwads, reported to the police the theft of several gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 700, which he had kept in his box. He believes they were stolen on the night of the 4th instant.

EDULJEE FRAMJEE ALLBLESS LEPER HOME.—The hon. secretary acknowledges with thanks the following donations:—Ardeshir F. Cursetjee and Framjee Bajonjee, Esqs., in memory of the late Cowasjee Byramjee Lelacowala, Esq., Rs. 300; T. W., Rs. 50; Kh. N. Sirvai, Rs. 10; a Catholic (L. M. V.), Rs. 5; a Priest (Surat), Rs. 5.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of the East York Regiment, at the Bombay Yacht Club, at 5-30 this evening:—

Overture	Rosamunde	Schubert.
Danse de Czechs		Kottaun.
Selection	Manteaux Noirs	Bucalossi.
Valse	Espoir	E. M. Steele.
Polka	The Royal Princes	Klussman.
Gavotte	Le Zingare	Williams.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—H. E. the Governor's Band will play the following selection of music at the Esplanade Bandstand at 6 o'clock this evening:—

Quadrille	Roundabout	Williams.
Overture	Flotte Bursche	Suppe.
Potpourri	Faust	Gounod.
Reminiscences of all Nations		Godfrey.
Valse	Love's Dreamland	Roeder.
Polka	A Child of the Time	Carl.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BIRTHS and DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 4th January, 1887, was 392, being 32 more than the preceding week and 25 less than the week ending the 5th January, 1886, and 60 less than the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 312 births were reported in the different districts. There were no deaths from cholera last week. The rates of mortality, per 1,000 of the population, was 21·63. There were 73 deaths from remittent fever, being one more than the last week and 41 less than the corresponding week of last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were 68 17 and 14 last week, against 69, 14 and 12, respectively, in the corresponding week of last year.

THE HYDERABAD HOMICIDE CASE.—A Bombay Barrister has been to Hyderabad in connection with the much-talked-of homicide case, but he has left, as it was unlikely that his services would be required. There is, we hear, no evidence forthcoming, and it is improbable that the case will go to trial.—*Deccan Times.*

A VACANT POST AT HYDERABAD.—The appointment of Mr. A. H. Stevens to his Highness's service as Superintendent of Stads renders vacant the position of Private Secretary to the Nawab Shums-ul-Umrah Bahadur. Several names are already mentioned in connection with the appointment, but we believe that the Nawab's choice is not likely to fall upon any of those put forward by public estimation. The coming man is likely to be a person already well known in Hyderabad and greatly esteemed by his friends.—*Ibid.*

CRIMINAL TRESPASS.—Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee convicted Sheik Lall Ameer, at the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of criminal trespass and sentenced him to one year's hard labor. It appeared that the accused was caught by a groom named Bykoo in his room on Tuesday night. He had been awakened by the accused picking a purse he had round his waist. The complainant made him over at once to the police, to whom he was well known, having a large number of previous convictions recorded against him.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 7.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

535—Hore C and B—Dewji Premji vs Heerji Khimji and another—Khunderao M.

537—Payne G and S—Canji Natha vs L L Dreyfus —Hore C and B.

539—Winter and B—Sirdar Dilar Dowlut Bahadoor vs T P Evans—Hore C and B.

540—Nanu and H—Pallonji Peston ji and another vs Perozsha Pallonji—Ardesar H and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

423-86—In person—Damji Bhoja and others vs Convertbai.—In person.—Part heard.

236-86—Balk. and B.—Khoobhai Hurjowan vs. Merwanji Kursedji.—Wadia and G.—Part heard.

251-86—Hore, C and B—Dhurramsey Meghji vs Damodhun Meghji and others—Little, S, F and N, and Tyabji and D—Part heard.

243-86—J C Cama (for pauper) Bibibai vs Husson bin Vullee Mahomed and others.—In person and W and G.

208-86—Hore, C and B—Haji Oomer Ossman alias Haji Ebrahim, &c, vs Haji Aliana Vydina alias Haji Ally Abdool Wahad and another—Payne, G and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

For Judgment.

370-84—Chalk., W and S—For pauper—Hirsji Padmaji and another vs. Walla Parkaji and others—R Skipsey and in person.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

419-85—Mansuklal and D—Runchord Hargowun and another vs Ramji Vulubh—R Skipsey—Part heard.

149-86—Chalk, W. and S.—Ratlia Vithal and another vs. Harkissondas Narrotumdas.—Shamrao P. —Part heard.

166-85—Pestonji and R.—Mahomed Sallay bin Mahomed Hoosen, &c., vs. Haji Abdool Rahman and another—Tobin and H., and Tyabji and D.

59-86—Payne, G and S—Hassumbhoy Bhandalibhoy vs Allibhoy Sunhoobhoy and another.

114-86—Bicknell and K—P F de Souza and another vs. J F Vas and others—Tobin and R, and in person.

433-85—More, C and B—Mirzamul Nathmul and other vs Venayek Cassinath Mendhle and another—Khunderao M.

80-85—Payne, G and S—Hurnath Roopaji and others vs Mahomed Haji Ally and others—Hore, C and B.

142-85—Craigie, L and O—Nathoobhai Shamlal vs Casaidas Rajaram and another—Crawford and B, and W and B.

50-86—Little, S F and N—Memon Meya Ahmed Esmail vs Sulliman Hassum Noormahomed—Jefferson, B and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice HART.)

For Judgment.

119-86—Ardesir, H and D—Chutturbhuj Goverdhun and another vs Nusserwanji Merwanjee Panday and other—Crawford and B.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

405-85—Jefferson, B. and D.—Bhanbai vs. Thucker Damodar Nursey Syudi and others.—Shamrao P., and Bicknell and K.—Part heard.

51-86—Bomanji and H.—Esmalji Mulla Mahomedally vs. Sonee Nana Jetha and others.—Crawford and B.

111-86—Payne, G. and S.—Haji Ebrahim Fackir Mahomed vs. Haji Ebrahim Janmahomed and another.—Craigie, L. and O.

134-86—Payne, G. and S.—Allibhoy Khatao vs. Kesserbai and others—Macfarlane, and H.

299-83—Syabji and D—The Hon'ble John Marriott vs Gungadas Jumnadas Bawa and others—Bicknell and K.

150-86—Little, S F and N—Meherabibee vs Haji Shair Mahomed, &c—Thakurdas, D and C.

For Consent Decree.

264-85—Crawford and B—Khatubhai vs Rustomji Dossabhoy Setna and others—Tyabji and D, L S F and N, M and E and P G and S.

THE REVENGE OF A DISCARDED LOVER.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Ryan heard the case in which Allan Hutchinson, an engineer in charge of the Port Trust tug Princess, charged William Bigglie, an unemployed engineer, with assaulting him on the 27th ultimo.

Mr. Turner appeared for the prosecution. Bigglie was not professionally represented.

Mr. Turner called and examined Allan Hutchinson, who said: I am an engineer of the Port Trust steam tug Princess. I have known Bigglie for the last few months. He is also an engineer, but now out of employ. On two occasions I have lent him money as a friend. He was friendly with me up to the morning of the 27th, when he came on board to me and shook hands with me. I met him on deck, and then took him down to my cabin and asked him if he had had any breakfast. Accused said he did not want any breakfast, but that I knew what he had come for. I replied I did not know what he had come for. He then asked me if I had received a letter from Mrs. Smith, and I admitted I had. I was to meet her at 11 o'clock. Accused said: This woman is not fit to live," referring to Mrs. Smith. "I will have her life, or I will have yours." I then ordered him ashore out of the steamer, and he left. I noticed that there was something sticking out of his jacket at the back, but did not know what it was. At 11 o'clock I went ashore to Mrs. Smith's house, just at the tram terminus, opposite the north-west gate of the Prince's Dock. I found Bigglie there with Mr. and Mrs. Smith, and all were seated in the verandah.

Mr. Turner: Well, what occurred? Bigglie turned round to Mr. Smith and said, "John, I have committed adultery with your wife." And then turning to me, he said "Well, Allan, Jane has transferred her affections to you. But she will never live to be yours. I will have her life, and I will have yours." I said to him, "As to transferring her affections to me I don't know anything about it. There's Mrs. Smith there. She can speak for herself." He then left, and I did not see him again till 5-30 in the evening of the same day. I was going into Mr. Smith's house. He was sitting in the verandah with Mr. Smith. I walked and took a chair and sat down, and Bigglie and Smith went out. I advised Mrs. Smith to send for Inspector Smith, and tell him what had transpired in the morning. I went out afterwards for a drive with Mrs. Smith, but with her husband's consent, which I always obtained. This was at 7 o'clock. I returned between 9 and 9-30. Mrs. Smith got out of the gharry and stood on my right hand side, near the door of her house. I was looking for some small change to pay the victoria driver, and had given Mrs. Smith some notes to hold, when she called out to me, "take care, Mr. Hutchinson, take care, there is that man coming with a knife." I had my back to the house. Mrs. Smith ran in front of me. I saw a hand strike her rapidly, and I gave her a shove and pushed her away. I turned round and received a blow on the back of the head. I saw the accused deal it. I saw him as plain as I see him now. He said, "You ——, I will do for you now." Then I defended myself as best as I could and backed across the road. He was attacking me all this while. I took it to be a chisel. I cannot say. I got one cut on the neck and one on the breast, and then fell. When I was falling he gave me a blow on the left shoulder with the same weapon. I then lost consciousness. When I recovered I found my coat was all cut open over my watch pocket on the left side, and my watch had fallen into the lining. There is an indent on the watch as if made by the chisel. My watch was in my left breast pocket. The glass was smashed, and a piece of the dial chipped off. This was seen when the police officer whom I had called came. After I got up I found Bigglie had gone. I told Inspector Smith about the occurrence, and then drove with him to Mr. Smith's house. On the way I saw Mrs. Smith in a police chowkey, and went in to see if she was all right. I took her to the house of a Mr. Mullens and left her there. I then went to Mr. Smith's house to see if Bigglie was caught. On returning I saw him with three police officers near the police chowkey. The accused was taken away and I returned to Mrs. Smith's house. About a quarter to eleven Constable Roberts and Inspector Fido came to me and I showed them my clothes with blood stains and cuts on them. I showed them where the watch had slipped to in the lining, but I don't remember if it had been taken out then. I know Mr. Roberts took it out next evening. I was advised to go to hospital, but told them I had sent for a doctor, but after finding none, I went to the J. J. Hospital. Mr. Gallagher examined my wounds and had them dressed by assistants.

Bigglie: Did not I ask you if you had instigated Mrs. Smith to return the watch I had presented to her?—Yes; I believe you did, but I gave you no answer.

Did I not say I have just come from Mrs. Smith's place?—No, you did not.

Did you not say you intended to marry Mrs. Smith as soon as she was divorced from her husband?—No; I did not say that that morning. It was two months previous to that.

When you saw me at Mrs. Smith's, was not I talking to Smith? I do not know.

Where were you sitting when Smith and I left?—In the hall.

Did not you go into her bedroom that afternoon?—No, I did not. I don't know if you and Smith returned after a minute.

How did Constable Smith get that chisel?—I don't know.

Did you give it to him?—No, I did not. I got a broken blade from a servant and gave it to him.

Mr. Turner: Do you know if Bigglie is married?—Yes; I know he is. His wife was here a little while ago.

John Young Smith, deposed: I was formerly an engineer in the Port Trust. I resided in a house opposite the north-west gate of the Prince's Dock. On the 27th December last, my wife lived there. I know Bigglie. I have known him on and off for the last 15 years. He has lived with me from November 1885 till the 8th or 9th of November 1886, with his three children, but not his wife, with the exception of a short period, when he went to Vingoria. During the time he and his children resided with me he was out of employ, and I kept them for nothing.

Mr. Turner: Why did he leave you?—I turned him out of the house.

Did the accused come to your house, I mean your wife's house, on the morning of the 27th?—Yes, he was there when I came for breakfast. He said he wished to speak to me, and I told him to wait. Hutchinson came shortly after.

What conversation passed?—We were there in the verandah. I was sitting in the door-way. Mrs. Smith was also seated in the verandah. I spoke first, and asked Bigglie what he had to say. He said that what I had accused him of was true.

Well, do not mince matters. What did you accuse him of?—With adultery with my wife. He admitted it, and handed me a letter in proof of it. This letter was from my wife to him. I told him that would do, that I would make use of it. I read the letter and put it into my pocket. Bigglie and Hutchinson had words. Bigglie accused the former of having caused a split between him and my wife. The accused then left, but before doing so he threatened to take the lives of Mrs. Smith and Hutchinson.

Had Bigglie any weapon?—Yes, when I first saw him I noticed something protruding under his jacket at the back. He returned at 4 o'clock, and half an hour afterwards Hutchinson also came and went into the house.

What conversation took place?—Bigglie, who was in the verandah, challenged the complainant to fight. But the latter said he would not have anything to do with him, and told him to go away. I then took the accused to the Fort, and left him at his house. When I was taking Bigglie down I saw him with this chisel. I had taken it from him at my place. It was stuck in his trousers at the back. I asked him what it was for. He said he was only carrying it.

What became of it?—He put it back again. (Chisel produced.) I know this chisel. I put the handle on it.

Bigglie: You say I have been out of employment ever since I have been with you?—Yes, you might have had odd jobs, but did you ever give me a cent?

I gave it to your wife? I am not aware that you gave my wife any money.

Are you not aware that I was employed as engineer of the Mahalaksmi mill in July and August of 1885 on Rs. 275 a month?—Yes, but do not remember the months.

When you took me away in the afternoon, did you not return a few minutes after for something you had forgotten?—No, I do not remember having done so.

And did not you find Hutchinson in your wife's bedroom?—No.

Did you give me a drink that evening?—Yes, you said you felt bad, and wanted a peg, and I gave you one, as I wanted my wife's letters from you.

When did you see the chisel on me?—When I asked you if you had a revolver, and you opened your clothes to show you had not; it was then, and I took it out afterwards.

Did I not tell you in the morning that I had heard you had been telling every one that I had seduced your wife?—You told me that what I had accused you of when I had turned you out of the house was true.

Mrs. Smith said: My name is Jane Sarah Smith, and I am the wife of John Smith, the last witness. I resided with my husband in a bungalow opposite the north-west gate of the Prince's Dock. I was at home when Bigglie called in the morning. He threatened both the complainant and myself. It was 8 or 8-30 in the morning. He said he would take my life as well as that of Mr. Hutchinson. He went away and returned about 11 a. m.

That evening, I believe, you went for a drive with Hutchinson?—Yes; it was between 8-30 and 9. As I was going into the house I saw him coming with a knife, and I turned to Mr. Hutchinson and told him to take care, as that man had a knife. He followed me after calling me to come on, and then struck me with something, I don't know what. He struck me twice, and cut my jacket and also my under linen. My corset is also cut. Mr. Hutchinson pushed me aside. I fell and got up and went to the police chowkey. Before I ran away I saw the accused strike the complainant and he fell.

Bigglie, cross-examining: What cause had you to say that I would take your life?—I don't know.

Did you not return the watch that I presented to you on Christmas Day, and did not I ask you why?—Yes, I said because I would have nothing to do with you.

Did you not say that Mr. Hutchinson advised you to return the watch?—No, I did not.

Did you not tell me that Hutchinson would marry you no sooner you were divorced from your husband?—No.

Did you not say that he would not marry you unless you would return the watch?—No.

His Worship: Oh, that's a long way off. He shall have to go through the Divorce Court. (Laughter.)

Did I tell your husband that I committed adultery with you?—Yes, you did.

Have I committed adultery with you?—Yes, you have.

A cook was next examined and also testified to the assault.

Mr. Lee Smith, Acting Inspector of Police, stationed at the Prince's Dock, deposed to having arrested Bigglie at the house of Mrs. Smith after the complainant had lodged a charge against him of having been stabbed. Witness found Bigglie lying in a long cane chair. He appeared confused and refused to accompany witness to the chowkey. Accused clung to the railings of the verandah, and witness had to ask another European to help him. Bigglie appeared to be in liquor, but he knew what he was about. He only smelt of liquor and behaved peculiarly.

Babajee, a hamal, identified the chisel which he had taken from the accused before the assault; but said that he saw the accused take something out of his pocket when the complainant was down on the ground and strike him with it—that something resembled the broken blade of a knife.

This closed the case for the prosecution. Bigglie pleaded not guilty to the charge. He admitted assaulting Hutchinson under grave provocation, and stated that he went to Smith's house on the evening of the 27th to ask Mrs. Smith why she had insulted him by returning his watch without provocation. He waited till she arrived with Hutchinson. On his going on the road towards them, Mrs. Smith said to the complainant there is that man there. He told her not to be afraid, whereupon Hutchinson struck him on the head with his walking stick. Blows followed and he (accused) knocked complainant down. Hutchinson ran away to the police chowkey. Nothing further happened till he was arrested by Inspector Smith.

Mr. Ryan said the evidence appeared to him clear that Bigglie had used some sharp cutting instrument. He did not say that it was with the chisel or the knife, but it was some sharp instrument. His Worship convicted the accused on the evidence, and sentenced him to three months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

THE Commission resumed its sittings, for the fourth time, at the Mayo Hall, Allahabad, on Monday last, Sir Charles Aitchison presiding. The other members present were:—Sir Charles A. Turner, the Hon'ble Mr. J. W. Quinton, the Hon'ble Syed Ahmed, Mr. Justice Romesh Chunder Mitter, Messrs. Stewart, Stokes, Critchwaite, White, and Ramaswmy Mudelliar and Kazi Shahabudin and Rao Lakshmanjee Krishna Nutton.

The first witness called was Mr. T. Stokes, of the Civil Service. He thought Government should be left free to select its servants from wheresoever it thought fit, it being optional with the latter to go to England or otherwise. He suggested the retention of the present system of recruitment for the Covenanted Service, and did not think the age of candidates ought to be raised, because, if raised to 21 or 23, such good men would not be secured. If raised, too, the service in India might cease to attract the present class of men who, by that time, would have discovered their ability and merit for other vocations. The prospects of the present Indian Service were not sufficient to attract the most able men, who could find more remunerative scope elsewhere; and if age was raised, it would influence them to other directions. He did not think better men could be got than at 21; that circumstances had so far changed that no better men were now secured at the lower than would be secured at the higher limit. The Service in India had now lost some of its attractions; and men at 21 were better able to judge of their prospects in this country: the more they looked into them the less likely they were to be attracted. He would admit all natural-born subjects of her Majesty to the Uncovenanted Service without exception; and in the matter of pay he would be guided simply by the market, paying as low as possible. If good men could be obtained cheaper from the Statutory or Uncovenanted Services than from the Covenanted Service he would employ them on the lesser pay, and not give them pay equal to Covenanted officers. In the matter of furlough a distinction should be made between natives and Europeans that should be observed in the interests of Government. The requirements of an European in India were wider than those of a native. The position in life of English officers necessitated larger pay, larger pension and more furlough.

The next witness was Mr. Mulock, a member of the Covenanted Civil Service, who came out to India in November 1865, and had served as Assistant Magistrate, and acted as Collector and Magistrate, and was now District Judge of Shahjehanpore. He had no acquaintance, he said, with Statutory Civilians, but he was not aware of any dissatisfaction with the existing system of recruitment for the Covenanted Civil Service. He would, however, make some change in the system, and thought natives of India did labour under some disadvantages in competing for employment in this branch of the Service. Among the changes by which those disadvantages might be minimised or removed, he recommended money grants to approved candidates, and would add to the class of languages allowed marks for Arabic and Sanskrit, giving both a higher place than Latin. He would have the examination in England as at present, and not an examination in India. He had had no experience of native gentlemen who had come out from England; but age handicapped them in this country. His reason for an examination in England was that all natives in the Service should visit the country; and an examination in India would not be as useful as at home. All candidates, if selected here, should be compelled to visit England to complete their education, and this would amount to the same thing. If possible, all intending candidates for the Civil Service should remain longer in England than three years. He believed one of the objects of the Commission was to provide for the extended employment of natives in higher posts in the Service. He would leave nominations with the local Governments; and on the question of age, was of opinion that a native boy of 19 was less educated than a studious English boy of the same age. The native boy was more eccentric; the English mind formed later, and a better idea of an English boy's mental power could be gained when he was at 22 than when 19. Englishmen, however, should not come out at a later age than at present. Some young men who had more recently come out had been feebler than they used to be. The strain upon them was very severe in their examinations, especially upon the immature youth. Under the old Haileybury system, when first introduced, men came out at a more mature age. With regard to the Uncovenanted Service, he thought it very hard to say whether the definition "natives of India" should be retained in the Statute; and as to recruitment by competition, by nomination, or by both, Subordinate Judges and Munsiffs should be chosen from qualified members of the Bar; Munsiffs and Sub-Judges to be nominated by the High Court. There was an objection in the present system that District Judges had no voice. Tehsildars and Deputy Collector should also be appointed by nomination, especially Tehsildars. Whatever system was adopted, recruitment should be made provincially, and if the posts at present reserved for the Statutory Civil Service were abolished, he would make no distinction, but would throw the vacancies thus created back to the Civil Service. Under the Statute a native of India had certain privileges of descent; and if the term "native of India" was abolished, he would not, as a matter of principle, extend the same number of appointments to them. If a new set of competitors were added for appointments already existing, those now entitled to them would be reduced. He would widen the area of appointments, but would not create new ones. The term District Judge included Civil and Sessions Judge, and he thought some natives might discharge the functions of a Civil Judge. He did not find that timidity with native Civil Judges that was apparent with some of the native Magistracy. There were defects with the native Magistracy, but he could not say that in all respects the superiority of the native Civil Judges over native Magistrates was attributable to the inferior education of the latter. The Civil branch was now recruited from a higher class of men than for the Executive. The Civil branch required men of greater position and education. Native Magistrates were at present defective in several qualities; the difference between them and the native Civil Judges, however, might be attributed to the superior training of the native Civil Service. In this country it was necessary for a Judge to assist the prosecution in every way, whereas in Civil Courts the case had simply to be put before the Judge. A native Magistrate had to assist both sides, the defence and the prosecution, equally. He had known many Deputy Magistrates who did not know English; he knew one who did know English, but he had not observed the same defects in him as he had alluded to in others. On the subject of pay and pension rules he had his own opinions, but he would make no distinction in the pay of posts reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service or for members of the Statutory or Uncovenanted branches. He would encourage natives to go to England, and would apply the present furlough rules to all natives of India who proceeded to England. He would not, however, give a native the same amount of furlough as to a European officer, India being the native's own country, a less liberal allowance of furlough, therefore, should be given to them.

Mr. Ishak Khan, the next witness called, said he was appointed to the Statutory Civil Service in 1884. The prevalent feeling concerning the existing system of recruitment for the native Civil Service was one of dissatisfaction, directed, however, more against the rules than the Statute itself. There ought to be limited competition and Commissioners to have the privilege of sending up names of candidates for examination. Young men of good family showed no unwillingness to enter the Covenanted or Statutory Services. He did not approve of a system of open competition. The age for the Civil Service should be extended to 23, and natives who went to England to compete should have preference. At any rate, after appointment, they should go to England for special training, but it should be optional with them to go or not. Members of the Covenanted Civil Service generally accepted members of the Statutory Civil Service as members of their own body. Socially Statutory Civilians were not considered below their compeers in the Civil Service. If appointed to the Covenanted Service, they would have more influence over the people; and if persons of high family were appointed he knew from his own experience that they were able to command greater influence. With the Statutory Civil Service dissatisfaction was felt in the mode of recruitment for the Service, as regarded age. One or two natives that he knew of had presented themselves for competition in England who belonged to high families. Generally speaking, natives of the North-West Provinces did not object to go to England; there might perhaps be some objection on the part of Hindus, but there was none on the part of the Mahomedans. With regard to the suggestion that a certain number of appointments in the Covenanted Service should be reserved for natives, a certain proportion to be filled by nomination in India, and the remainder by nomination or some other system in England, he thought it would be disapproved, though he himself was in favour of it. He had no objection to an examination in India, but preferred not to have it here, as in that case a large number of Bengalis would succeed, though that was not his principal objection. The Uncovenanted Service should be recruited from the whole of India; and he suggested that Rs. 250 should be paid to probationers, to be raised to Rs. 300 after passing the prescribed standard. The average age of native passing the Universities for B. A. and M. A. degrees was 19 to 23. The University men, he thought, as a rule, were drawn from the poorer classes, but the present educational institutions in India were not capable of imparting the very high education contemplated by the Statute.

The evidence of Babu Promonath Dass was then taken.

Mr. Porter, Magistrate of Allahabad, previously holding a similar appointment in Benares for five years, and the holder of various other earlier appointments in the Judicial service, was then called. He said he had studied the question of the existing system of appointing natives as Statutory Civilians to posts reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service. He could not say it was approved, but he knew of none better, and would appoint by nomination. The words of the Statute were satisfactory, but he was unable to say whether it ought to be made to include Europeans or natives of Native States; or in what way otherwise he would provide for appointment of natives to the Civil Service. The qualifications possessed by men of the Statutory Civil Service he did not regard as so good as those possessed by the best men in the Uncovenanted Service, taking Deputy Collectors for instance; the best men should be selected for the native service, in particular those who proved of quality by professional careers. He would suggest no change in the system of competition in England save in respect to age, which he would raise from 19 to 22. He had made no study of any desirable change in the subjects for examination, though if the limit of age was raised, natives would derive advantage by going to England. An examination in India was open to petty general objection. He could not call to mind any Hindus who had passed in England; he would change the system and have no examination in this country. If natives were more generally employed in appointments now held by Covenanted Servants, Small Cause Court Judgeships might be included in those they could hold; but he would not employ them in higher executive appointments. He had never witnessed natives working in sub-divisions, but he would not put them in charge of districts, because, in some cases, although they might desire to act with strict impartiality, people might urge they were not quite impartial, and great difficulty would be experienced in their power to withstand pressure brought to bear by their caste-fellows, &c. There was nothing, however, in the matter of religious feeling that would make such appointments undesirable; and practically no other difficulty need be feared in dealing with natives of the judiciary. In higher posts, however, he anticipated they would be found unable to resist caste pressure. Examinations in India and England simultaneously would not work; he had no objection to it if the difficulties apparent could be overcome. The papers, in the first place, would have to be sent from England to India and the replies from India to England; the questions might leak out here, and he did not see how these obstructions were to be got over. A system of telegraphing out the questions he did not think would mend matters much. In Benares and Allahabad there had been cases of religious feeling; but if riots occurred he would not send cases in which Hindus were involved to a Mahomedan Judge, or cases in which Mahomedans were involved to a Hindu Judge; he would send both to an European. In answer to Sir Charles Turner, the witness said a District Judge had great supervisional power over the native judiciary, his duty being to supervise the work of a native Judge under him; but he had no experience of how it was done. Civil Judicial work he would give to the natives. Judges might be got to travel on circuit: he could not say; and he had never considered the question of entrusting the whole Judicial work of the country to one race. He had had experience of natives as criminal Magistrates; some of them made good criminal officers, but he had no knowledge of Mr. Abdul Ally, now deceased, of Cawnpore, or of Dr. Lutchman Sing. He saw no reason why selected native Magistrates should not be entrusted with larger powers, but it was certainly a question he had never thought over. He would not give them executive powers, however. He could speak of men whose work he had proved; and some of them had done it equal to Sessions Judges. He would recruit Subordinate Judges, Munsiffs and Tehsildars from all classes of her Majesty's subjects. He could not say what would be the effect of the Resolution of the Secretary of State for India as to non-appointment to posts over Rs. 200 without his sanction upon the people of these Provinces. In recruiting he would have nominations to be succeeded by examination. They were securing more men of good families now than was formerly the case in the Uncovenanted Service, and there were many good lawyers now in the Judicial Service. The Uncovenanted Service should be recruited provincially; and he would have a mixture of Europeans. Supposing the Statutory system abolished, he could not say to whom the vacancies should be allotted; it was another question he had not studied. He thought the incumbents might be employed as Deputy Collectors or Tehsildars; and the admission of Europeans would exalt the class of officers. Some districts in the hot weather he knew were left with one European officer when there should be two; and he would have enough Europeans in the Service to allow of one to every Magistrate in a district and two in the larger ones. He attached to the word European the same meaning as was expressed in the Penal Code with reference to European British subjects, which would include domiciled Europeans. With regard to furlough rules and pay, supposing one Judgeship was held by a Covenanted officer and another by a Statutory Civilian, he was not prepared to say whether he would give both the same pay, but he would not give the advantages of the same furlough rules to native and European officers alike.

The Commission then rose to resume its sitting on Tuesday.

The Public Service Commission resumed its sittings on Tuesday, the members present being the same as on Monday, with the addition of Mr. Peacock.

Mr. C. Tupp, Accountant-General, was first examined, his examination lasting nearly three hours.

Mr. Sami-ulla Khan, C.M.G., Sub-Judge of Farukhabad, was next called, but had been only a short time under examination when the Commission adjourned for tiffin.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 5th January, 1887.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·885
Temperature of the Air	76·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·1
Dew Point	67·7
Relative humidity of Air	77·4
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	80·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	63·0
General Directions of Wind.*	N, NNE, ENE, NW, NNW
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	213

* From midnight to midnight.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—BY FAR THE MOST EFFICACIOUS RESTORATIVE. Dr. Whitmore, Medical Officer of Health, St. Margaret's, writes:—"If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and restorative properties and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination," sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees: Ansar Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

THE WINGROVE M'PHERSON DIVORCE SUIT.

In this case two applications made respectively by the petitioner, Mr. C. A Wingrove, in the divorce suit of Wingrove *vs.* Wingrove and M'Pherson, in which a decree for dissolution of marriage was passed on the 27th May, 1886, and by the respondent, Mrs. Wingrove, were heard on Monday by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Straight in his private room at the Allahabad High Court. It will be remembered that an order was passed on the 4th December awarding to the petitioner the custody of the two children of the marriage. The present application on behalf of the repondent was that the petitioner might be directed to settle upon the children the damages recovered by him in the suit from the co-respondent, Colonel M. Pherson, and that meanwhile the operation of the order for custody might be suspended. The application of the petitioner was that an antinuptial settlement by which he had agreed to maintain a policy of insurance on his life for the benefit of his wife and children might be varied by striking out the respondent's name, and so allowing him to maintain the policy for the sole benefit of the children. Mr. W. M. Colvin and Mr. A. Strachey appeared for the petitioner, and Mr. J. E. Howard and Mr. C. H. Hill for the respondent.

After some discussion an order was passed by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Straight, with the consent of both parties, by which the children were made wards of the Court for two years, during which arrangements will be made by the Court for their maintenance and support, the petitioner paying Rs. 100 a month into Court for them. It was further ordered that, out of the sum of Rs. 3,000 which has been paid by the co-respondent as damages, Rs. 2,000 should be held by the Registrar during the two years in trust for the children and invested for their benefit, and the balance of Rs. 1,000 paid to the petitioner. The children will remain with the petitioner's consent, in the respondent's custody, pending the arrangement to be made for them by the Court. In other respects the order passed by the Court, on the 4th December, allowing the respondent to have access to the children once every three months, was left unaltered. The prayer of the petitioner's application was granted.

ENGLISH CRICKETERS IN AUSTRALIA.

A TELEGRAM from Colombo says:—On 8th and 9th December the English Eleven played Twenty-two of Hartley District. Owing to previous heavy rain the wicket was in very bad condition. The scores were:—England, 80 and 42; Hartley, 18 and 27. Messrs. Player and Evans bowled well for Hartley as did Briggs and Flowers for the Englishmen. Bates made 40 not out in very fine style. Hartley District entertained the English at a grand ball on the night of the 9th.

The match between the English and Eighteen of Sydney Juniors was concluded on December 6th, ending in a victory for the English by an innings and 130 runs. The English score was 12; Shrewsbury, 92; Bates, 82; Briggs, 46; and Gunn, 27, being the chief contributors. The Sydney Juniors, in their 2nd innings, lost ten wickets without scoring.

The match between the English and New South Wales was concluded on the 13th. Rain had soaked the wicket. The English won by 9 wickets. The score was:—The English, 320 and 5 for one wicket; Shrewsbury, 64, and Lohmann, not out 40. New South Wales made 117 and 107: Moses 44 and Allen 30, being the chief scorers.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rates Rs. a. p.
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—	
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0 3 6
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 3 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 1 9
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0 5 0
Do. (round), per lb	0 1 6
Meat for soup, per lb	0 1 6
Shins, large, each	0 5 0
Do. small, each	0 4 0
Tongues, fresh, each	0 4 0
Do. salt, each	0 7 6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0 6 0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 4 0
Liver, each	0 4 0
Heart, each	0 1 3
Kidneys, each	0 1 0
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0 1 9
Oxtail, each	0 2 6
Sirloin, per lb	0 3 6
Fore Ribs, each	0 3 0
Beef salt, English, per lb	0 6 0

MUTTON—	1ST SORT.	2ND SORT.
Saddle, per lb Rs.	0 4 0	0 3 0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb	0 3 6	0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 0	0 2 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 6	0 2 0
Breast, large, each	0 3 0	0 2 3
Do. small, each	0 2 6	0 2 0
Head, each	0 3 0	...
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 1 0
Suet, per lb	0 3 6	0 3 0

KID (SMALL)—	
Hind Quarter, 1st sort, per piece	1 2 0
Fore do. do. per piece	0 14 0
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort, per piece	0 12 0
Fore do. do. per piece	0 8 0
Head, Foot, Liver and Heart, per piece	0 6 0
LAMB (LARGE)—	
Hind Quarter, 1st sort, per piece	1 4 0
Fore do. do.	1 0 0
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort, per piece

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 6.

OWING to the holidays we have again only to report upon three days of open business, and in that interval the disturbing influences have been so decidedly manifested that the inferences to be drawn from the regular trade figures might be decidedly misleading. The actual arrivals of produce have been comparatively insignificant in extent, but allowing for the time of year this is no matter for surprise, and it is very evident that from this point forward a margin for a certain volume of regular trade still exists. Exchange or Freights may be against the operation for the time being, but on the average the movements latterly if judiciously availed of seem rather to have been in favor of exporters, and that after all is what is wanted to develope our Export trade. In Imports transactions have been rather circumscribed, the whole position being somewhat discouraging for those engaged in this branch of business; but it must not be forgotten that we are now arriving at a period of the season when indents are supposed to be about exhausted. Money is firm and tending dearer, nor does the business outlook promise greater ease. On the contrary the indications at present are all in favor of higher rates of discount, and we must apparently be prepared for accommodation touching a higher level than we have been accustomed to for some time previously, say by March next 12 or 13 per cent. per annum. Sterling Exchange has advanced about one per cent. during the week, although quieter at the close. Government Paper is weak, and Shares at the same time are in the matter of quoted value more in favour of buyers than sellers. Freights are fairly steady but without change in rates. For open charter £1-1-3 is about the figure, but it depends on the accompanying concessions whether that rate is practicable or the reverse.

MONEY.—The last published return of the Bank of Bombay could scarcely be said to have any influence on the general position of the market. The Cash Balance was better by 11½ lakhs, and trade demands exhibited a decrease of about 3½ lakhs, but all these movements were more or less the result of holiday requirements, and unreliable therefore as a guide to the future position. To our own view of the outlook 6 per cent. per annum seems quite a full rate for this period of the season, but unless the Exchange Banks are prepared to initiate a different policy and keep a larger balance of available funds on this side than they have been doing some time past they must be prepared for exceptional charges from time to time.

The Bank of Bombay's official minimum at present is 6 per cent. per annum, to which level we bear the Bank of Bengal in Calcutta have to-day advanced their rate. In the open market we should quote the charge for money at 7 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE.—Business for last mail closed on Thursday last, on the basis of 1s. 5⅞d. for demand Bank Bills, and 1s. 6d. for 3 months' Credits. The New Year holidays interfered with any actual transactions until Tuesday, 4th instant, when we reopened with a distinctly stronger tendency and a general advance of 1-16d. Yesterday the tone was quieter again, and to-day that tendency has been maintained with a reaction of 1-32d. per rupee from the highest point. We quote at the close to-day for ready bills:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 5 25-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer.	1s. 5⅞d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 5⅝d.	,,
Do.	4 ,,	1s. 5 29-32d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 5 31-32d.	,,
Credits	3 ,,	1s. 6 1-32d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 6 7-32d.	,,
Documents	3 ,,	1s. 6 1-16d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 6¼d.	,,
Francs	3 ,,	1'99½	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1'92	,,

These figures represent a decidedly quieter feeling than was at one time apparent, and indeed the tone at the close is distinctly in favour of lower rates. Whether a downward movement may supervene however is quite problematical. In favour of it we have the pressure of the Government drawings amounting to about 64 lakhs per week between now and 31st March; and on the other hand our export trade promises to largely exceed our imports for some months to come. We should say for our own part that we are now at a level from which the probabilities are more in favour of an advance than a decline, but in venturing an opinion beyond from day to day any one must be prepared to discount a very uncertain factor.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—During the interval in which business of any kind has been practicable in paper we have had a downward influence to notice. On Thursday last we closed for Fours at Rs. 97-5-16 from which the Cash quotation receded yesterday to Rs. 97½. Over the monthly settlement, however, a very adverse feeling was elicited, resulting at one time in Rs. 97 being touched, but at the close we quote Rs. 97⅛. Fours-and-a-half have been down to Rs. 100½ nominal, but to-day are quoted at Rs. 101.

Port Trust Bonds are quoted at Rs. 93½, Municipal 5 per cents. at Rs. 101.

SHARES.—The share market in reality has only been open for the past three days out of the previous fortnight, and even in that interval the movements which have taken place are more reflective of a desire to avail of current low rates for Standard Securities than a tendency to embark in open speculation. In *Banks* the Bank of Bombay has improved from Rs. 745 to Rs. 747½, but other prices are unchanged. *Press* Companies are almost without change, East India being Rs. 25 higher, Prince of Wales Rs. 20 lower, other Companies unchanged. *Spinning and Weaving* Mills may be quoted on the average Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share lower, but at the same time there can scarcely be a question that most of the well managed concerns are doing well. In the *Miscellaneous* list an improvement of Rs. 35 in Bombay-Burmah Trading is almost the only movement worthy of record.

The arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season as compared with last has been as follows:—

	Season. 1886-87.	Season. 1885-86.
	Bales.	Bales.
Bengals	75,822	43,000
Berar	63,633	24,000
Khandeish	35,938	17,500
Hingunghaut	12,188	8,500
Total	187,631	103,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1886.	1885.	1884.
For 2 days ending 31st Dec.	12,791	6,405	6,882
Since 1st January 1886	1,608,574	1,133,010	1,667,968
	1887.	1884.	1885.
From 1st to 5th January	27,087	18,251	9,729
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.	1886.	1885.	1884.
For 2 days ending 31st Dec.	14,457	10,129	5,119
Since 1st January 1886	1,073,412	742,155	1,231,057
	1887.	1886.	1885.
From 1st to 5th January	5,485	6,275	4,064
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.	1886.	1885.	1884.
For 2 days ending 31st Dec.	416	425	430
Since 1st January 1886	53,779	64,687	99,151

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission:—

New Crop	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine, Ready	Rs. 163	= 3¾d.
Do. Fully Good do.	,, 152	= 3 17-32d.
Do. Good do.	,, 142	= 3 5-16d.
Do. F. G. F. do.	,, 131	= 3 1-16d.
Omrawuttee Fine do. (G. Staple)	,, 200	= 4 9-16d.
Do. Fully Good do. do.	,, 192	= 4¼d.
Do. Good do. do.	,, 187	= 4 9-32d.
Do. F.G.F. do. do.	,, 180	= 4¼d.
Khandeish. Good do.	,, 178	= 4 13-32d.
Do. F. G. F. do.	,, 173	= 3 31-32d.
Belatee Fully Good do.	,, 183	= 4 3-16d.
Do. Good do.	,, 175	= 4 1-32d.
Do. F. G. F. do.	,, 168	= 3¾d.
Hingunghaut Good do.	,, 203	= 4¼d.
Broach Fine March	,, 218	= 4 31-32d.
Do. Fully Good do.	,, 214	= 4¾d.
Do. Good do.	,, 212	= 4 13-16d.
Dholleras, Fine, April	,, 198	= 4 17-32d.
Do. Fully Good do.	,, 188	= 4 5-16d.
Do. Good do.	,, 182	= 4 3-16d.
S. G. Dharwar Good May	,, 193	= 4 13-32d.
Westerns Good May-June	,, 168	= 3¾d.

WHEAT.—Advices from Europe have been very firm, and supplies here at the same time being light prices for ready stuff have been advanced to a figure which has practically stopped business. Where people have had to ship they have had to pay current prices, but otherwise we should say that at the advance of a half anna per cwt. for ready and one anna for future delivery quotations were to a great extent nominal. We give the following as current figures:—

	Old.	*New.*
White Peavy, No. 1.... per cwt.	Rs. 4-9-0	Rs. 4-8-0
Laskari, No. 1 ,, ,, ,,	4-9-0	,, 4-6-6
Khatha (Hard Red), Fine ,, ,, ,,	3-13-0	,, 3-12-0
Ahmedabad (Soft Red) ,, ,, ,,	4-4 6	,, 4-3-6
Delhi White ,, ,, ,,	4-5-0 nl.	,, 4-5-0
Red ,, ,, ,,		,, 4-1-0
Hard Yellow Khandwa ,, ,, ,,	4-10-0	,, 4-10-0
Katha, Red, Naupore ,, ,, ,,	4-1-0	,, 4-0-6

SEEDS all round are dull of sale, although firm as regards quotations.

The comparative imports of Wheat and Seed are as follows:—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Wheat—For two days ending 31st December	81,484	66,611	34,213
Since 1st Jan. 1886	13,695,639	12,224,376	8,413,115
Linseed—For two days ending 31st December	12,112	16,039	5,038
Since 1st Jan.	3,801,551	5,321,615	4,370,906
Rapeseed—For two days ending 31st December	1,030	4,023	330
Since 1st Jan.	1,291,506	1,583,305	1,191,939
Gingelly Seed—For two days ending 31st December	16,993	21,131	23,082
Since 1st Jan.	1,552,127	1,429,488	1,492,700
	1887	1886	1885
Wheat from 1st to 5th January	172,631	119 513	118,925
Linseed do. do.	25,132	30,602	15,530
Rapeseed do. do.	4,581	5,145	3,388
Gingelly Seed do. do.	45,611	30,043	69,586

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—That the past week should have been exceedingly quiet so far as the extent of current business is concerned is only what might have been expected. On the one hand Europeans have had the holidays to contend with, and on the other rupee prices have necessarily had the benefit of the recovery which has taken place in exchange amounting at the present moment to quite one per cent., so that influences may be said to have been to a certain extent balanced. The off-take from the bazaar is estimated to have run up to about 3,750 to 4,000 packages during the week, a full business for this period of the season, and there is so far as we can see a very full rate of off-take compared with imports.

Of local-made Goods the clearances this week are put at about 3,000 packages at prices which are a shade in favour of sellers if anything.

TWIST.—For imported Yarns the demand continues very quiet, and no transactions of any importance have taken place since last mail left. In local Spinnings there has been more doing owing to more active accounts from China.

METALS.—*Copper*.—On the spot the market is quiet at a decline of annas 4 per cwt. *Yellow Metal* is also dull but nominally unchanged. *Iron* meets a better demand, and for ordinary qualities of Staffordshire bars is quite annas 8 per candy dearer.

COALS.—The extent of the business done to arrive this week is quite exceptional, amounting as it does probably to about some 20,000 tons from first hands. For anything near at hand comparatively high prices are being paid, say Rs. 16 for December January shipment, but January-February Cardiff or Davison's only commands Rs. 15½ and later shipment Rs. 15 per ton.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The course of our local market this week has been very irregular, partly the result of the holidays at home, partly owing to the somewhat fitful character of the demand from the other side To begin with the tendency was quiet with very little enquiry from exporters, but after the turn of the year the demand assumed larger proportions, and during Monday and yesterday what might b termed a large business was done. To-day again the tone is all towards quietness and the general idea seems to be that December shipments having been disposed of we have the possibility before us if not of lower prices at all events of a level of rates which will put us more on a parity with home quotations. In any case there seems no question that present currencies represent a first cost which European spinners are not prepared to pay, and we must lay our account, therefore, to an interval of exceeding quietness so long as no moving influence intervenes.

The receipts of New Crop continue on a comparatively liberal scale, and up to date would appaar to be taken an exceptionally large yield. This, however, we are by no means prepared to accept, as we believe that the excess over last year's crop if excess there be will be found in the qualities which are now being marketed. Bengals and Omras—more than in Broach and Dholleras for which the outlook is not quite so favourable as it once was. Still we adhere to our previously expressed opinion that the yield now being gathered will on the total exceed last year; certainly as regards quantity and in most districts as regards quality also.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	23½ ct.	747½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	860
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	155
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	40,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£59-10
National Bank of India	37,330	250		5 pct.	110xd

PRESS COMPANIES.

A bar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250		1,075
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	900
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	930
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 2	225
,, ordinary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	445xd.
Bombay Cotton Press.					
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 60	610
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300		120
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 15	1,325xd
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,725
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	585
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ltd.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	240
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125		95
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 55	412½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	520
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125		115
Prince of W. Press	800	500	100	Rs. 30	365xd.
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld. (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	450
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1225xd
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	580
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	605

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	70	870
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	—	1,100
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,00		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insuran Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	—	£160
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	—	£100	—	—	£1

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 / p.c.	178 / 128
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	148
Bapty Co., Ld.	320	200	155	Rs. 20	112
Barton & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	
Do. New Issue	500		37	2-3p.c	16
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c	100nl.
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p.c.	570
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	200
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	118
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	2500xd
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	63¾	625xd
Bombay Municipal Bonds	—	—	—	6 p.c.	104½
Bombay Safty Match Co. Ld	500	100	100	—	100
Cash Bazaar	1,000	10	10	—	12
Lyddesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	—	100
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	82
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Rs. 11	9
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	16½
Karrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	255	255	...	
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	11/-	Rs. 28½	330
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.c.	86
Mechanic Building Co	4,000	50	40	Rs. 43	1
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.c	75
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	108
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. a.	21
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 19	47
Port Canning Co.	6,000	100	1,000	Rs. 8	200
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	—	102
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	—	55xd.
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25		7½
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs.	1,165
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100		185x
Western India Flour Mills	600	125	100	Rs.	100
M. M. Mody & Co	2,000	300	300	12	196

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 13-8
Carolas	,, 253
Mexican Dollars	,, 228-8
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 251
Bar Silver, 17⅛ bettereens	,, 106-8
Gold Leaf	,, 21-7
Bar Gold, 10 ors. English, 100 touch	,, 21-13
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 21-10
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,, 21-9
Pekin Gold Bars	,, 21-4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	97½
Four-and-a-half per cent.	101
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	101
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	105
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	105 nl.
Paris Municipal Loan	190
Port Trust Bonds	93

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

CONTENTS.

PAGE.
1 HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE—LATEST TELEGRAMS—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
2 3 4 GENERAL SUMMARY.
4 The New Campaign in Burma.
5-6-7 TELEGRAMS.
7 New Year's Eve—The Madras Catastrophe—The University of Bombay.
8 A Tricyclist's Christmas Tour—The Temperance Movement in the Konkan.
9 MILITARY—The Storming of Ghat Cooper.
10 The G. I. P. Railway Volunteers at Egatpura—The Volunteer Reserves—Arrival of H. M. S. Lawrence —H. M.'s Troopship Euphrates—Shocking Death of a Bombay Officer.
11 BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY—Proclamation Day Parade in Bombay—The Bombay Foxhounds—The Ceylon Team in Bombay.
12 Kathiawar Races—Native Press.
13 14 CORRESPONDENCE: The Countess of Dufferin's Fund—A Warning to Horse Owners—The Parsees and the Shah—The Public Service Commission at Allahabad.
15 LEADING ARTICLES: The Calcutta Congress—Competition and Nominations in the Civil Service.
16 LEADING ARTICLE: A New European Alliance.
17 LEADING ARTICLES: The European General Hospital —Nuncomar.
18 LEADING ARTICLES: The Journals of the Asiatic Society—The Army Warrant.
19 Mandalay Under British Rule—The Calcutta Congress.
20 Tragedy at Tundla—BENGAL.
21 OFFICIAL GAZETTES—Bombay Government Orders—Commander-in-Chief Orders.
23 23 COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
24 SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

MCAFEE—MORRIS—December 22, at the Mission Church, Surat, by the Rev. J. Shillidy, M.A., Irish Presbyterian Mission, Francis Leslie McAfee, B.A., Principal Irish Presbyterian Mission High School, Ahmedabad, to Rosa Morris (Lady Superintendent, Mahalaxmi Training College, Ahmedabad), youngest daughter of the late James Morris, Esq., of Mornington House, Clapham, London.

DEATH.

GADIALI—January 6, at Cowasji Patell Street, Fort, Bai Dinbai, daughter of Pestonji Edulji Godiali, aged 27. Deeply regretted. Funeral Ceremony at 7 a.m., to-day.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GERMANY—December 21, at Oodeypore, the wife of J Germany, of a daughter.

HAWKES—December 28, at Dharmsala, Punjab, the wife of Captain G Hawkes, 2nd Battalion, 1st Goorkha, L I, of twins, son and daughter (son still-born).

JOHNSON—January 3, at Bankipore, Lady Johnson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

FOX-STRANGWAYS—PHILLIPS—December 29, at Raipur, C P, by the Rev J O F Willcocks Maurice Walter, second son of the late Colonel W A Fox-Strangways, R A, to Louise Blanche, second daughter of Major-General G R Phillips, Madras Cavalry.

MR. N H. GUEESTA,
DETAL SURGEON.
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Ditrous Gas,
No. 23 RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headache and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure, when all other drugs have failed.

MY BOMBAY BRANCH will be CLOSED from the 12th January and will be visited periodically, the same as up-country stations.

All orders and accounts should be sent to
No. 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
N. LAZARUS.
OCULIST OPTICIAN BY APPOINTMENT TO THE VICEROY.

AS IMPORTERS OF
PIANOFORTES,
WE HAVE JUDGED it best to find two thoroughly competent and reliable manufacturers, one English and one German, and to stick to them. We do not say for a moment that no other maker is capable of turning out equally good work, but we have obtained guarantees that the work of these is sound and excellent, and so with the help of the mutual adulation ticket we get along harmoniously. It is an arrangement which commends itself to us in many ways: by focusing our very considerable orders in this way, we secure the position of very firm buyers, and both expect and receive considerations which place us well in front of competition. Again, it is a decided satisfaction to confine one's dealings to a class of goods, which we know will reflect credit upon our recommendation, and content buyers. In the case of the renowned Stuttgart manufacturers, SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, when we see the public affectionately cautioned not to mistake them for an obscure opposition Schiedmayer, without any SOEHNE (as if there was the faintest chance of their doing so), we feel that our acknowledgments are due for the gratis advertisement, and are all the better satisfied with our German choice. As a matter of fact SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS have been favorites with the Indian public for the last THIRTY years, that is to say, long before any struggling beginner had devised the expedient of trying to benefit by the fact, by puffing his wares under a name which sounds a good deal like the original, and may possibly deceive the unwary.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

S. ROSE & Co., Bombay. HARMONIUMS. S. ROSE & Co., Bombay.
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE TRADE.

	Rs.
Handsomely Polished Oak, with turned pillars, pedal protector and bronze handles, five octaves	120
Harmoniums specially made for India, from Rs. 120 to	850
Folding or Portable American Organ, solid walnut wood, four octaves, with knee swell and latest improvements, fits into strong travelling box, with lock, handles, etc.	120
AMERICAN ORGANS from Rs. 100 to	850
HARMONIFLUTES, very best make, Rs. 60 to	140
CONCERTINAS, English and German, from Rs. 5 to	200
BANJOES, Largest stock in India, from Rs. 5 to	100

CATALOGUES OF MUSIC AND LIST OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, POST FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

NOTIFICATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

A CONVOCATION for Conferring Degrees WILL BE HELD on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 5-15 p.m., in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall of the University.

Candidates entitled to Degrees and desirous of being admitted must send in their applications to the Registrar by WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant.

By order,
P. PETERSON, D.Sc.,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 5th January, 1887.

ART POTTERY.
WE HAVE RECEIVED our new Consignment of Real Dresden, Crown Derby, Doulton and Limoges Porcelain. An inspection is invited.
JOHN ROBERTS AND CO.,
18, MARINE STREET.

DR. F. B SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW.
Opposit the Bombay Gene l Post Office.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1887.

THE difficulty of finding Unionist leaders to fill three seats in the present Cabinet seems to become more pronounced as time goes on. Whether Mr. Goschen will be the new Chancellor of the Exchequer is not as yet clear. Last Monday morning it was telegraphed that Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain were urging that eminent Liberal financier to accept the Chancellorship. At noon the same day it was announced that he had decided to accept the post "conditionally," and that he was to meet Lord Salisbury and arrange the terms on which he was to join the Ministry. Since then Mr. Goschen's name has dropped out of the telegrams, and we have heard nothing of the terms which he intended to impose, or of the result of the interview. On Tuesday, the day after he had urged Mr. Goschen to join Lord Salisbury's administration, Mr. Chamberlain took steps to bring about a re-union of the Liberal Party, steps which Mr. Gladstone apparently approved; and a conference is to be held to further them. The negotiations proceeded. Lord Morley was mentioned as the successor of Mr. W. H. Smith at the War Office, the latter becoming leader of the House of Commons. But this is all that we hear of Lord Morley in that connection. We learn that the Secretaryship of War has been offered to Lord Lansdowne. To-day we are told that the Governor-General of the Dominion declines the post, preferring to preserve his connection with Canada. On Tuesday last the announcement was made that Lord Northbrook was to succeed Viscount Cross at the India Office. This was a wholly unexpected appointment; but next day it was "confirmed." And it appears to have really been made. A section of the Conservatives have entered a protest against his Lordship getting a seat in the Cabinet, and the arrangement has been in consequence annulled. The net result of the appeal of the Conservatives to Lord Hartington and the Unionists to "save" them has been that Mr. Goschen has probably come to terms with Lord Salisbury and accepted the Chancellorship. Neither Lord Morley nor Lord Lansdowne nor Lord Northbrook has been willing or able to take any of the seats in the Cabinet from which the previous occupants had been so ready to rise and go. Three of the statesmen who formed part of the Ministry when Lord Randolph Churchill withdrew from it have seen themselves constrained by the force of things to vacate their places also. Lord Iddesleigh has been for some time in ill health, and he is, no doubt, quite willing to avail himself of this opportunity to obtain the repose which has become necessary to him. In the case of Lord Cross and of Mr. W. H. Smith only a high sense of the duty of self-sacrifice could have induced them to justify the taunts of their late colleague by so promptly making way on the desperate chance that better men might be forthcoming. It will be interesting to see if they will pluck up courage to resume the seats which they were too easily persuaded to resign. If they do not, to which section of the party will Lord Salisbury look for men to replace them and Lord Iddesleigh? It would really seem as if the handkerchief must now be thrown to Mr. Chaplin and to Mr. J. M. Maclean.

RAJAH ODAY PERTAP SING, Talukdar of Bhinga, Oudh, contributes to the new number of the *Calcutta Review* an article which would well have served the purpose of any delegate to the recent Congress who wished to demolish the native Conservative version of the needs of Indian society. For Burke himself did not write more contemptuously of the attorneys, sophists, and economisers who led the French Revolution than the Oudh Talukdar writes of the irrepressible patriots, as he calls them, who have taken to the profession of politics in Bengal. They appear to him to be playing a game of make-believe; they are recruits from the lower classes who, having failed in life, and having nothing of importance to engage their attention, have become politicians by trade. This will secure for Rajah Oday Pertap Sing a distinguished place in the rapidly lengthening *Index Expurgatorius* upon which some of the incorruptible politicians of Bengal place the names of native gentlemen of position who decline to be, as the newly-landed immigrant in New York declared himself to be—"agin the Government." Such is the penalty which the decided Radical in India imposes upon the decided Conservative who ventures upon expressing himself in print or in speech. We must welcome, nevertheless, every utterance which introduces variety into native statements of the political problems of the hour. Rajah Oday Pertap Singh delivers himself of a parable quite different from anything that was heard upon Calcutta platforms during the recent holidays. He has little to say about the programme of the ultras, except that it is "too childish to need any comment." So indeed it might be if it were precisely the programme that he credits them with. He tells us that they wish to monopolize all the civil posts under Government with the exception of those of the Viceroy, the Governors, and a few others; to have the members of the Legislative Council appointed by election; to have no British soldiers in the Indian army; to have it reduced to one-fourth of its present strength; to have the whole male population of India armed; to obtain tickets of invitation whenever any European whom they know happens to give a dinner or a ball; and to read the funeral service over the native aristocracy and everyone who is rich and happens to possess iand. This description of the aims of the Liberal movement in India is rather more lively than accurate. The socialistic element which the Rajah sees in it is not obtrusively perceptible to most of us, though seeing the prominence which has lately been given to the economical needs of the country by those who hitherto had confined their efforts to bringing about political and administrative changes, the time may come when the teachings of Mr. Henry George may be translated into the language of political agitation in India. There have, however, been some rather prominent signs of distrust of the native aristocracy on the part of the leaders of the movement. It is not surprising that an Oudh Talukdar, in writing on the growth of Radicalism in India, should have something to say on this point, or that he should write upon it with some show of asperity

The Rajah's chief purpose seems to be to impress upon the Government that in the princes and the aristocracy of India they have near at hand elements which, if rightly used, can be employed for the consolidation of their power and the good of the country. The princes, who are mindful of the embarrassing inferences which their own subjects might draw from Radical precepts promulgated in high places, have naturally held aloof from the movement, with the result, for instance, that when one of them gives of his substance to a charitable work that some of their countrymen choose to describe as official, they are charged with showing too much deference to the British Government, and with being out of sympathy with the aspirations of their race. There is, indeed, little in what the writer calls the growth of radicalism in India to attract the princely classes. The generality of them, as he says, want little more than a scrupulous regard for their Oriental sentiments and prejudices on the part of the Paramount Power. There is, however, a significant touch of sarcasm in his observation that no one has greater influence for good over them than those sagacious political officers to "whom it does not appear as mere waste of time to study the sentiments of the East." Such a study costs little and it may be worth much. Where we sometimes fail is in setting up too high a standard of administrative excellence for States which in their own way are doing fairly well, though they may fall short of the too exacting standard which politicals, who have not learnt how to make allowances, may set up. It is not often the British Government meets with States misgoverned as Ulwar was when Lord Mayo made acquaintance with it, and it is not often that the Government of India are called upon to take as drastic measures as Lord Mayo took, with such wholesome effect. In Hyderabad, where no one now-a-days talks about misgovernment, Lord Dufferin has, in endeavouring to put an end to recent troubles, been extremely careful to pay regard to the susceptibilities of everyone concerned, and the measures which he has induced the Nizam to take involve the minimum of interference with the existing institutions of the State. We venture to think that there is no other Power in the world which, with such an opportunity for ostentatiously asserting itself as the recent troubles in Hyderabad gave to the Paramount Power, would have studiously reduced its intervention to a minimum. The incident is calculated to impress the Feudatory Princes anew with the reality and permanence of the reaction against Lord Dalhousie's policy in regard to the native States, and to increase their confidence in the good intentions of the British Crown. It is an essential object of the larger statesmanship of the time to assure the native rulers of the stability of their position so long as they govern honestly, and there are signs in many directions that the intentions of the Government in this respect are thoroughly understood.

Rajah Oday Pertab Singh's plea for the nobility of India is a plea really for his own order, and this will account for the prominent place which he assigns to them in the social economy. The Radicalism which forms the subject of his article may have increased in strength, but it seems not yet to have shaken the position of the hereditary aristocracy of India. They have held aloof from the new movement, and the movers have not thought fit to take their revenge by including the native aristocracy amongst the subjects of their reforming zeal. Much that the Rajah says on this topic has a local application. He is an Oudh Talukdar, and he speaks, we suppose, mainly of and for the Oudh Talukdars when he says that the aristocracy are still the hereditary leaders of the people, who always look up to them for advice and support in times of difficulty. But a Government which, finding in the society over which it rules material so well adapted for some of the purposes of rule as an aristocracy of this sort, loyal to itself and looked up to by the people in the midst of which it is planted, would do amiss if, in obedience to certain general consideration concerning representative government which have an exclusively Western origin, it set aside the native aristocracy and looked elsewhere for its instruments. Their first care should be to provide this class with such an education as will enable them to turn their position to account for the benefit of the community in which they live. Much has been said in the north and north-west about the absence of an educated aristocracy, and the local Committee of the Education Commission lamented that while education was extending its influence to almost every household in India the Rajput class was no further advanced than it was a century ago. The Government will not be altogether free of responsibility for this so long as, while it makes large provision for general education, it takes no account of the class prejudices of the native aristocracy, and acts as though a Rajput gentleman were content to see his son sitting at school in association with the sons of men far below him in social rank. Here, again, is a matter in regard to which, as the Rajah would say, it would not

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE CABINET DIFFICULTY.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

In consequence of the Conservatives not favouring the appointment of Lord Northbrook to the Secretaryship of State for India, his Lordship has withdrawn from the appointment.

The Marquis of Lansdowne has declined the offer of the appointment of Secretary of State for War which was made to him, as he is not desirous of severing his connection with Canada.

ENGLAND AND THE PORTE.

Lord Iddesleigh, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replying to the Circular of the Porte, says that England is unable to recommend the candidacy of Prince Nicholas of Mingrelia for the Bulgarian throne. The reply adds that England is prepared to negotiate with the Powers for a settlement of the Bulgarian question, either by means of a conference or an exchange of views, but that such negotiations should precede the choice of a Prince.

THE RUMOURED TREATY BETWEEN GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

The statement published by the *Times* from its Paris coresapondent of a treaty having been concluded between Germany and Russia is denied at St. Petersburg.

THE NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP OF BOMBAY.

The Rev. Father George Porter, of the Society of Jesus, and attached to the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Farm Street, Berkeley Square, London, has been appointed Archbishop of Bombay.

THE BURMA OPERATIONS.

AN ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER SHOT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

NINGYAN, JAN. 6.

Mr. Gladstone, Assistant Commissioner, has been shot through the thigh in an engagement with dacoits. The bone was broken.

MANDALAY, JAN. 6.

On December 31st, General Stewart reports from Mogouk that the Ruby Mines column met with no opposition, but there were many sick in his column. A quantity of arms was surrendered.

Kyatpyen, another mining centre, 7 miles south-east of Mogouk, has been occupied.

From Minbu, 6th January, General Low reports that Captain Golightly, with Mounted Infantry, surprised Oktama's camp on the 2nd. The enemy's loss was heavy. Oktama's papers were captured, but Oktama escaped.

RANGOON, JAN. 7.

There is much sickness amongst the Ruby Mines column which occupied on the 4th Kyatpyin, the second Ruby mining centre, seven miles south-west of Mogouk and 780 feet higher. The inhabitants fled on the approach of our troops.

Captain Golightly, with Mounted Infantry, marched 27 miles from Pyilaungyaw, and completely surprised Oktama's camp, killing seven, wounding many, and capturing lots of the leading dacoits, a quantity of arms and saddles, and ten ponies. Oktama's papers were also secured. Our casualties are *nil*.

There is a rumour that Hla Oo has surrendered.

It is confirmed that the reconstruction of the Mandalay Bund is to be commenced immediately.

The advance on Woonthoo is delayed owing to the steamer with the 12th Bengal Infantry having grounded.

The troops for the Shan column have left for Lilinedew. The column will advance as soon as the troops are assembled.

On the 25th the Bombay Lancers, under Captain Hay, attacked Hpo Tok's camp at Pagyi, killing a number of dacoits, and capturing many arms and prisoners.

The *Rangoon Gazette's* Ningyan correspondent telegraphs to-day that Mr. Gladstone, Deputy Commissioner, was shot in the leg.

The dacoits have threatened to destroy the Irrawaddy Valley Railway in the Tharrawaddy district, consequently a pilot engine will precede all mail trains between Thanze and Gyobingauk stations.

Captain Angelo, 12th Bengal Infantry, died of fever at Mandalay on the 4th instant.

THE FIRE IN THE MADRAS PARK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 6.

The total mortality by the fire is now ascertained to be 402. The police have made a thorough investgation as to the origin of the fire, and conclude that it was the result of pure accident. There is nothing so far to prove that it was the result of incendiarism, though much *looting* occurred.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

It is possible that the decision to celebrate the Queen's Jubilee in February will prevent the Maharajah of Travancore extending his tour beyond Madras, as he would, I hear, prefer to celebrate the occasion in his own territory. He arrives here on the 4th proximo.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 6.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bengal Bank to-day, Mr. Fergusson, Official Trustee of the Bank, was elected President, and Mr. Alex. Wilson, Vice-President. A dividend for the last half year at the rate of ten per cent. was declared. The dividend absorbed ten lakhs, and three lakhs were transferred to Reserve Fund, and Rs. 60,000 to Bad Debt Fund, leaving a balance of Rs. 91,000 to be carried forward.

THE PLYMOUTH SOLICITOR.

Mr. Curties, the English solicitor who was arrested on suspicion, was brought yesterday before the Police Court, and admitted that he was the man who was wanted. His detention was ordered, pending the arrival of an escort from England.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

An Income-tax Question has been decided that a capital sum paid in commutation of a whole or part of a pension is not liable to the tax.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

FIVE LIVES LOST.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 6.

A fatal accident occurred yesterday on the South Deccan Branch of the Southern Mahratta Railway, by which five lives were lost—one European fireman, one cleaner and three other natives.

The accident was caused by a construction train running over a buffalo, whereby all the carriages were derailed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JAN. 5.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Rosetta, with the outward English mails of the 24th ult., left here for Bombay at 7 p.m. yesterday; and the s.s. Ancona for Colombo and Calcutta at 7 p.m. to-day.

JAN. 6.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Robilla, which left Bombay with the homeward English mails on the 31st ult., arrived here to-day at 9 a.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JAN. 5.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL REPORTS.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

The London Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera 4

The Manchester market has been firm.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	72½
4½ per cent. "	74½
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	110½
Bar Silver	46⅜

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, accompanied by his Staff, will start shortly on a tour in the northern districts of the Presidency. He leaves Poona on the 12th instant, going as far north as Ajmere and returning to Bombay after a short visit to Kattywar on the 3rd February. His Royal Highness will stay for four days at Mhow, two days at Nusseerabad, Ajmere, Abu Road, and Deesa, and a day at Ahmedabad.

A REQUISITION is being signed by some of the leading citizens, to be forwarded to the Sheriff of Bombay, asking him to convene at an early date a public meeting to consider what steps should be taken for the celebration of the Jubilee year of her Majesty's reign. The Committee appointed sometime ago by the Corporation to consider the same subject, have resolved at their meeting held on Wednesday that the Corporation be recommended to sanction a grant of a lakh of rupees for the purpose. It is proposed that out of this sum, Rs. 80,000 should be devoted towards founding a permanent institution by way of commemorating the Jubilee year of Queen Victoria's reign, and that the balance of Rs. 20,000, supplemented by any contribution that may be received from the general public, be spent towards the illumination of the town and organizing other festivities suitable to the occasion.

IN accordance with the usual custom, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Chairman of the Town Council, submitted to the Bombay Corporation, at their meeting yesterday, the budget for the year 1887-88. He congratulated the Corporation on the satisfactory condition of the Municipal exchequer, which showed a handsome opening balance amounting to five lakhs of rupees. The consolidated rate, which was increased last year by three-quarter per cent., stood in the budget at 8¼ per cent., and the revenue from this source was estimated at Rs. 14,77,000. The enhanced rate, which was estimated to yield to the Municipality an extra income of about Rs. 1,26,000, was levied as one of the means of meeting the expenditure on the Tansa Water Works. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee moved that the item of estimate in regard to the consolidated rate be passed as it stood in the budget. Dr. Blaney moved an amendment to the effect that the consolidated rate be reduced to 8 per cent. Mr. Charles, the Acting Municipal Commissioner, pointed out that the increase had been proposed, after very careful consideration, by Mr. Ollivant, and that it would be unwise to curtail the resources of the Municipality, when there were so many useful works to be carried out. On a division, the amendment was carried by 21 votes to 13.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL F. J. WISE has received charge of the office of Inspector-General of Police, Mr. E. C. Cox, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, has been placed under the orders of the Inspector-General for employment in his office, and Mr. R. Mactier, Assistant District Superintendent, on probation, has been appointed to do duty at Poona.

ON the return of Mr. Ollivant, about the 25th instant, Mr. F. L. Charles, Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, will take three months' privilege leave.

MR. W. DODERET, C.S., has been appointed to be Assistant Collector, Satara, and Mr. E. McCallum to be Second Assistant Collector, Belgaum.

THE appointment of Brigade-Surgeon H. V. Carter, M.D., to be First Physician, Jamsetji Jeejibhoy Hospital, in succession to Deputy Surgeon-General Cook, and of Surgeon-Major Dhanjishah Nowroji Parakh to be Surgeon, Gokuldas Tejpal Native General Hospital, *vice* Brigade-Surgeon Carter, which we have already announced, is notified in the *Government Gazette*.

DR. GOVIND MULJI DIXON has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Karwar, in succession to Dr. W. G. H. Henderson, who is proceeding to Burma on field service; and Dr. Dinsha Hormasji Motivala to act as Civil Surgeon, Broach.

THE following is the official summary of the Bombay Presidency Season Reports for the week ending the 4th instant:—"Standing crops generally in good condition everywhere, but in parts of nine districts slight damage was done by blight, cloudy weather, and insects. Fever in parts of eleven, cattle-disease in parts of eight, and small-pox in parts of three districts."

ANOTHER pleasant moonlight trip in the harbour will take place under the auspices of Messrs. Cook and Son, the tourist agents, to-morrow evening. These moonlight excursions have now come to be regarded as an established institution in Bombay, and the fact that the fare has been largely reduced will tend to enhance their popularity. For to-morrow evening's cruise either the Vaitarna or the Godaveri, both of which are well-known passenger steamers, will be used, and there will be the usual attractions in the shape of music and refreshments.

THE Duke and Duchess of Manchester and Lady Alice Montague have taken their passages by the Kaiser-i-Hind which leaves Bombay on the 4th March next.

EDUCATION seems to have made good progress last year in the Assam frontier police force. According to the returns of 1884, there were only 421 officers and men who could read and write, and by the end of 1885 this number had increased to 794; in fact, only half the force is now totally illiterate, against three-fourths in 1884. Among the civil police, on the other hand, the standard of education remains much the same as in the previous year, the percentage of men of all ranks who are able to read and write being 37·7, which compares favourably with the returns from Bengal. Although there are special schools kept for the education of the men at which 303 were undergoing instruction, their progress is rather slow, as their studies are interrupted by their necessary duties. The children of the policemen are also afforded educational advantages, as they can be sent free to Government schools, and in Nowgong, Sibsagar, and Kachar there are special schools for their benefit.

ORDERS have been issued by the Nizam for the abolition of the Sarf-i-Khas Board. The duties hitherto performed by the Board collectively have been distributed as follows:—Kadir Jung Bahadur to have charge of all the Sarf-i-Khas Karkhhanas and Troops; Mukurrub Jung Bahadur to superintend Works and Buildings; Budder-ud-Dowlah to be in charge of the Treasury; and Ikbal Var Jung to be Accountant. Moulvie Abdul Razzack has been appointed Sarf-i-Khas Secretary to his Highness. Motamau, who previously held this appointment, is thus displaced. "There is much speculation in the city and elsewhere," says the *Deccan Times*, "as to the reasons for this rapid dissolution of a Board which generally supposed that its disappearance is due to the fact that it is not considered desirable to allow Colonel Marshall to have anything to do with the Department. Its income is sixty lakhs of rupees a year, and until last week the Secretary for Sarf-i-Khas was also Private Secretary to his Highness."

IN the redistribution of work consequent on the abolition of the Sarf-i-Khas Board, no provision has been made for Captain Clerk. He has practically ceased to act as a member since his return from leave, as the Government of India objected to a European having any share in executive work. He, however, still holds his former appointment as Comptroller of his Highness's Household.

IT is reported that the Nizam proposes to appoint Colonel Marshall, Secretary of the Council of State as well as Private Secretary and Adviser.

SIR CHARLES AITCHISON will leave for Jubbulpore on Saturday evening; so will Mr. Crosthwaite. By that time, it is expected, the last of the witnesses from the N.-W. P. and Oudh will have been examined. The Bombay Sub-Committee left on Wednesday. The remaining members start on the evening of the 10th, the Commission re-assembling at Jubbulpore on the 11th. Its work there will probably be concluded by the 15th and be recommenced at Bombay on the 17th or 18th.

THE two-anna late-letter fee, which was formerly imposed upon letters posted at the various railway pillar boxes within an hour before the arrival of the trains for which they were destined, has now been reduced to one anna.

THE Earl and Countess of Rosebery arrived in Allahabad on Monday evening, and are staying at Government House. Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia, and Count Kanitz and Major the Baron de Niekisch Rosenegk, arrived from Bombay on Wednesday. They also are the guests of the Lieutenant-Governor.

RAI SALIG RAM, Bahadur, Post-Master-General of the North-West Provinces, will shortly retire.

MR. J. KENNEDY, C.S., succeeds Mr. Cadell as Magistrate of Aligarh. Mr. Whiteway, on completing his duties as Settlement Officer of Ajmere, about the middle of January, becomes Magistrate of Etawah.

THE latest news from Afghanistan is, we understand, not a little surprising. Naib Sarwar Khan, the Governor of Herat, has been secured at Kabul and deprived of his post. He is succeeded by Kazi Saad-Uddin, who has left for Herat. The Kazi will be remembered as having accompanied the Afghan Boundary Commission from the time it entered the Amir's dominions, down to its arrival at Kabul. The change of Governors at Herat at such a period seems inexplicable, and the result of the move will be watched with considerable interest.

THE Allahabad paper strongly condemns the action of the Bombay Government in instituting quarantine at Aden and Perim against arrivals from Bombay as being most uncalled for. "It is the doctrine," it says, "of many English men of science—and the practice of the English Government is modelled thereon—that against the dissemination of cholera quarantine is not of the slightest use. If there was any cholera at Bombay, or if there was any more cholera in any part of India at the present moment than there was months ago, there might be some excuse for the inhibition. But while Great Britain, who suffers most from quarantine regulations in any part of the world, and especially in the Canal or the Red Sea, is endeavouring to persuade foreign nations to disbelieve in the efficiency of quarantine, it is hard that without any palpable reason the authorities of Bombay should give their support to the contrary opinion." The Health Officer's report, incorporated in yesterday's *Government Gazette*, shows that there was not a single fatal case of cholera in Bombay during the week ending the 4th instant.

ON the last day of the old year, Oodeypore was the scene of a ceremony, unique, perhaps, of its kind and very encouraging (the Allahabad paper remarks) for the future good relations of the conflicting nationalities of India. A Mission Hospital was being opened, and there were present dignitaries of all races and creeds—Anglican, Presbyterian, Catholic, Mahomedan, and Hindu—and the function was as varied as the audience. "All—from his Highness the Maharana downwards—rose while an *extempore* prayer, concluding with the Lord's Prayer, was offered in Hindustani, by a Presbyterian clergyman; then an address was read by the Dewan in Hindustani; after this a speech in Hindustani, then another in English, both received with cheers; then the poet laureate of Oodeypore read some Hindi verses, and finally the distinguished guests were shown over the building. When Rajput pride and religious and sectarian differences can thus all be sunk in a medley of Presbyterian prayer, speeches, cheers, and Hindi poetry to open a Mission Hospital hope of the millennium remains to India."

THE area irrigated in the Punjab during the year 1885-86 was 1,787,167 acres, against 1,614,288 acres in the previous year. The increase was due to an extension of 126,595 acres from the Bari Doab Canal, and 116,735 acres by the Sirhind Canal, while the Swat River Canal, which was only opened in February, 1885, irrigated 44,902 acres. On the other hand, there was a decrease of 55,586 acres in the irrigation from the Western Jumna Canal, and of 60,527 acres from the inundation Canals. The total capital invested by the Government was Rs. 5,52,93,891, to which must be added Rs. 1,18,67,230 contributed by the Native States to the Sirhind Canal. Of these totals Rs. 32,63,317 was spent on the Swat River Canal, which is classed as a famine relief and insurance work. The net revenue on the capital invested was, by assessment, a profit of Rs. 0·12, but according to the collections there was an actual loss of Rs. 0·32 per cent. The gross revenue collected was Rs 25,61,018, the assessment being Rs. 30,30,956. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 13,22,049, and the charge for interest was Rs. 16,39,954, thus showing a loss of Rs. 6,96,683 on the invested capital. The Lieutenant-Governor takes the opportunity of the receipt of this report to express his sense of the care and ability with which the Irrigation Department has been administered by Colonel R. Home, who has since retired, and of the benefits which have resulted from the numerous works of irrigation which he has initiated and carried out during his long period of service.

THERE is at Patna an Anglo-Arabic School with a somewhat curious history. In the first place, Patna was the centre of the Wahabi movement in years gone by, and it is, therefore, noteworthy that this city should set an example in regard to education. It is curious, and instructive also, to see the proceeds of the fund created out of the confiscated property of convicted Wahabis now devoted to educating Mussalman boys in English as well as Arabic. Then, again, this Patna institution not only admits Hindus, but allows them to obtain an excellent education without forcing upon them any teaching discountenant to their religious ideas. Yet another noticeable feature about the Patna school is that it has, apparently, been created and brought to practical maturity entirely by private enterprise. For the first time Government is about to assist the school, following the useful principle of helping those who help themselves. It is to be hoped that funds will not long be wanting to erect a good building for this admirable institution.

MR. CHANEMOUGAVELAYOND MOODELIAR, member of the Consell General, Pondicherry, has been made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. He is the leader of the Indian, and the electioneering champion of Monsieur Pierre Alype, the member for French India in the Chamber of Deputies. M. Chanemougavelayond is the first Indian upon whom the distinction of the Legion of Honour has been conferred.

THE Kidderpore Dock works, which are being pushed forward with great vigour, give employment to over 2,000 coolies.

A DIPLOMA has been issued in connexion with the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. The original is a water colour painting by Mr. Riley, and the design represents each Colony, typified by a female figure, offering gifts to Britannia, with Commerce and Industry on either side. The drawing is at once elaborate and effective.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR FRANCIS THOMAS EBDEN, S.C., has been promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel on completion of 26 years' service.

LIEUTENANT P. H. SAULEZ, S.C., Wing Officer and Adjutant, 16th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave out of India for six months, on private affairs.

SURGEON J. M. REID, M.D., Medical Staff, has been appointed to be Honorary Surgeon in the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.

THE Poona Detachment of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps has been separated from the latter Corps. Its new designation will be the Poona Volunteer Corps, and it will have its headquarters at Poona.

CONDUCTOR JAMES CHARDE, Quarter-Master-General's Department, has been promoted to the rank of Deputy Assistant Commissary, with effect from the 8th November.

COLONEL T. TRUEMAN, Cantonment Magistrate, Belgaum, has been allowed a short extension of his privilege leave.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

E. COMPANY, WYER CUP COMPETITION.

COOBLA, 6TH JANUARY, 1887.

Order of Merit	Rank and Name.	Points. Yards. 500	Yards. 800	Total Points.
1	Vol. G. B. Stacey	33	37	70
2	Dr. Sergt. D. J. Sharp ...	35	27	62
3	Sergt.-Major W. F. Melvin	32	26	58
4	Lce.-Sgt. L. Crowley	33	25	58
5	Vol. H. Knight	27	26	53
6	Corpl. T. Thomas	31	21	52
7	Lieut. G. Lund	31	17	48

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Captain H. Morland presiding. There were present: Messrs. J. R. Duxbury, F. D. Parker, A. M. Gubbay, Lieutenant-Colonels G. L. C. Merewether, R.E., and A. B. Portman, Captains G. W. Martin, and H. O. Selby, Surgeon-Majors J. Arnott, and G. Waters, Drs. T. Blaney, P. C. DeSousa, Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Khory, and Cowasjee Hormasjee, Messrs. Abdulla Meheralli Dharamsi, Bhaishankar Nanabhai, Damodar Tapidas, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Dosabhoy Framjee, Eknath Raghunath Narayan Khote, Fasulbhoy Visram, Hurkissondas Narrotumdas, Jamshedjee Palionjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Jehangir Byramjee Mirsban, Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, Karsandas Vallabdas, Kavasjee Dady Limjee, Kavasji Meherwanjee Shroff, Mahomed Hussein Hakim, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Muncherji Nowrojee Banajee, Nanabhoy B Jeejeebhoy, Naorojee Byramjee Santook, Nuzer Mahommed Futehally, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nuthubhoy, Raghunath Narayan Khote, Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, Rehemubhai Allana, Rustomjee Dhunjibhoy Sethna, Shivji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nuthoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjeewandas, Vanrawandas Purshotumdas, and Venayekrao Ramohunder Luxmonjee.

THE NEW BUDGET.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee said that by law the duty of placing the budget before the Corporation devolved upon the chairman of the Town Council, and he had now the honour to present for their consideration and adoption the one for the year 1887-88. The satisfactory nature of the budget had made his task an easy one, and he would not depart from the practice of his able predecessors of being brief and confining himself to explaining its chief features. He congratulated the Corporation on the satisfactory state of the budget and the handsome opening balance of Rs. 5,00,000, including the sum of Rs. 1,00,000 which they were bound by law to keep always on hand. How that balance had been arrived at had been fully explained in the introductory remarks which were appended to the budget and which all of them must have read. Exclusive of this balance, the total estimated revenue for the year 1887-88 was Rs. 45,83,050, against Rs. 43,22,950 of the previous year, while the expenditure was estimated at Rs. 44,78,593, against that of the last year of Rs. 39,39,337. The estimated increase in the revenue therefore was Rs. 2,60,100 which was made up of the following items. Consolidated Rate, Rs. 60,000; Wheel-tax, Rs. 6,600; Town Duties Rs. 1,20,000; Public Land Conveyance Badges, Tobacco Duty Licenses, and Pension Contributions, Rs. 1,600; Halalkhor Cess, Rs. 40,000; Water Rate, Rs. 30,800; Market Receipts and Miscellaneous Items, Rs. 6,500; Total, Rs. 2,65,000, less falling off in revenue from Toll Fees Rs. 1,000, and Rs. 4,400 in Miscellaneous Items. The estimate of the yield from Consolidated Rate, Rs. 14,77,000, includes Rs. 1,26,000 on account of the ¼ per cent. levied towards the liquidation of the loan on account of the Tansa Water Works. The increase of Rs. 1,20,000 in Town Duties, is due to the alteration of the schedule effected by recent legislation and the enhanced revenue (rates being calculated on the scale sanctioned for the current half-year) which it is proposed to levy thereunder. This increase is also appropriated towards the same object. Of the additional sum of Rs. 40,000 from Halalkhor Cess, Rs. 26,000 will be received from the extension of service to the Port Trust Section of B. Ward and to the Spinning and Weaving Mills, the balance being on account of the increase in the ordinary service. On the expenditure side there was a net increase of Rs. 5,34,256. When they heard of this large figure as increase in expenditure, he, (Mr. Dosabhoy) hoped that they would not imagine that the Municipal Commissioner and the Town Council had run away with the bit in their mouth. Of that large sum Rs. 3,70,000 was the annual provision for interest on the whole of the Tansa Loan during the seven years which it is estimated will be occupied in the completion of the project; this being in accordance with the scheme of repayment set forth at the time the Loan was sanctioned. The Town Council had increased the provision for improvement of streets (set-backs) from Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 1,00,000. He was sure that they would all admit the great necessity that existed for the improvement and widening of the streets, and doing away with ugly and inconvenient coroners. If they did not go on doing this at every opportunity offering, they would have to pay hereafter as much per foot of land as they were now paying for the yard, for the value of landed property in Bombay was daily rising. Rs. 25,000 are for the maintenance, approximately estimated, of Port Trust wharves, a charge which will by law now devolve upon the Corporation, the Port Trustees having made them over to the Municipality. In the Public Health Department there was an increase in the general supervision and conservancy of Rs. 35,000, of Rs. 11,000 under the head of markets and slaughter-houses, and of Rs. 4,700 for milch cattle stables. Under the same department there were decreases under various heads of Rs. 7,700; thus there was a net increase in the Public Health Department of Rs. 43,000. But from that sum again the Corporation would not be called upon to vote for the proposed increased allowance to Dr. Weir on account of his pension contribution. He could not explain the subject better than by reading to them what was said in the introductory remarks. They would all agree with him that Dr. Weir deserved most favourable treatment at their hands, but the opinion of the solicitors of the Corporation was against the allowance being granted, it being in excess of the maximum salary allowed to the Health Officer under the Act, so the net increase in the Health Department which the Corporation would be asked to sanction was Rs. 41,000. Under the department of the Executive Engineer, there was a total increase of Rs. 29,000 on account of watering, road repairs, water works and drainage, while there were decreases under some heads amounting to Rs. 27,000, one of the chief items being on account of the abolition of the office of Consulting Engineer on the death of the late lamented Mr. Forde to whose memory the Corporation had just passed a deserved tribute of respect a few days ago. The net increase therefore in the Executive Engineer's Department was Rs. 2,000. In the Assessment and Collection Department there was a net increase of Rs. 24,500, the increase being mainly on account of increased charges of collection of Town Duties by the Port Trust and Custom's Departments. All these increases and decreases were fully explained in the detailed statements. They would also find an increase under the head of education. Rs. 5,000 had been entered as an annual grant-in-aid of the Technical Institution which he trusted would commend itself to their approval. For years past the press and the public had demanded such an institution, and as Government had now started the scheme with promises of liberal help from themselves, it becomes the duty of the Corporation to give it their most hearty support. He felt assured that the Technical Institution would confer on the country the greatest benefit imaginable. There was also another small grant inserted in the budget, under the same head, to which he begged to draw their attention. It was proposed to increase the present allowance of Rs. 1,200 per year for the Deaf-Mute Institution by Rs. 600, so that the total amount may be placed at Rs. 1,800 a year. Such useful institutions are in England supported by special local funds, and as there are no such funds in Bombay, he hoped the Corporation would see good grounds for according their sanction to that small increase. It affects the poor of the town, and the unfortunate children who are taught to struggle against their natural defects, deserve our sympathy, and no grant would be more appropriate than the paltry one now asked to be added to the existing contribution. As regards the loans he (Mr. Dosabhoy) would tell the Corporation that the original amount of the loans raised by the Corporation and their predecessors was Rs. 2,01,02,000; the balance due on account of these loans on 31st March, 1886, was Rs. 1,47,36,556. He (Mr. Dosabhoy) was happy to inform the Corporation that the market loan of Rs. 3,50,000, raised at 6 per cent. in September, 1887, would be fully paid off during the ensuing year. The sum annually required for the payment of sinking fund and interest on the loans was about Rs. 9,90,000, but owing to Rs. 3,70,000 being required for the repayment of the Tansa Loan with interest, a provision of Rs. 13,60,000 had been made under debt as per details given in statement No. 11. In conclusion he had to make one remark in explanation of the budget being unaccompanied with a list of important and urgent public works, the cost of which would with their sanction be defrayed from the surplus cash balance of Rs. 5,00,000. He could not explain it better than by claiming their indulgence, while he read the reasons given by the Town Council in its introductory remarks:—Mr. Ollivant, in submitting the Budget Estimates to the Town Council in October last, proposed that this sum of Rs. 5,09,457 should for the present be treated as a "Reserve," pending the further determination of the Town Council and Corporation. And he said he did this for three reasons—first, because, though the Municipal Act requires that the budget should be in the hands of the Corporation before the end of December in order that the rates may be fixed in time for the books to be prepared, there will still be several months before the commencement of the year in which the expenditure is to be incurred; secondly because there are many urgent works involving large expenditure, the merits of which for priority should be most carefully balanced, and because he is most anxious that full consideration should be given to the suggestion made in his annual report, of providing for such works out of capital and of laying down some broader principle of definition than has hitherto obtained between "capital" and "revenue" expenditure; thirdly, because, though he submitted the budget thus early, as he was on the point of leaving Bombay for a short time, it was quite impossible for him than to say all that the subject deserved with regard to the several works which press for attention, and he should be glad of an opportunity, in view of five years' experience, of discussing them in detail with the Town Council. He added:—"The reason of not suggesting immediately objects for expenditure is far from being that such objects are not ready to my mind. There are so many calls from the various departments and so many complaints from the people, that this would not be a matter of difficulty. The difficulty is in discriminating fairly between what is most urgent and what is not so urgent. On water distribution, extension of drainage, improvement of road accommodation, and last, but not least, in the introduction of new means for the disposal of town-sweepings (for the collection also if possible), large sums must be spent. All these must involve a degree of outlay which current revenue cannot adequately meet without throwing unduly heavy burdens upon the present generation." Having regard to these representations of Mr. Ollivant, and as he will be back to Bombay in a few days the Council have entered the estimate for "New Works and Reserved Funds" at Rs. 5,09,457, and propose to submit proposals for the appropriation thereof, to the Corporation for sanction hereafter. In conclusion, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee thanked the Corporation for the patient hearing given to him and moved that the consideration of the budget estimates for 1887-88 be proceeded with.

The motion was seconded by Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee,

Dr. Blaney remarked that nearly ten lakhs of rupees had been voted away during the year at that board, in excess of the sum provided in the budget. A great deal of this amount was devoted to new expenditure, in contravention of the sound financial rule that as little as possible extra expenditure should be brought forward for the acceptance of the Corporation. Such new expenditure could only be justified on two grounds which the Corporation were entitled to be satisfied about before according it their sanction, namely, first that it was impossible to have contemplated it at the time the budget was discussed, and secondly, that it was an expenditure demanded by some such emergency as an outbreak of cholera or small-pox.

Mr. Dosabhoy's proposition was then unanimously agreed to.

REDUCTION IN THE CONSOLIDATE RATE.

Mr. Dosabhoy next proposed that the consolidated rate for the year 1887-88 be fixed at 8¼ per cent., namely, house-rate 4½ per cent., lighting rate 2 per cent., and police rate 2 per cent., and that the estimate including contributions of Rs. 50,000 from Government and Rs. 1,78,302 from the Port Trust, be fixed at Rs. 14,77,000.

Dr. Blaney moved an amendment that the consolidated rate at 8 per cent. (including contributions of Rs. 50,000 from Government and about Rs. 1,63,000 from the Port Trust) be passed at Rs. 13,36,000, and that the sum of Rs. 1,26,000 be reserved from the available surplus of Rs. 5,09,457 now shown in the budget, to meet any deficiency that may occur during the year in the budget expenditure. In support of his proposition, Dr. Blaney urged that it was not at all necessary to put an additional tax on the house-owner. They had a large balance of Rs. 5,09,457 for new works, and Tansa being one of them, they might draw upon it for spending it on account of that work.

Mr. Kapadia seconded the amendment, observing that it was distinctly stated when the Tansa scheme was originally laid before the Corporation that it would not involve any extra expenditure, and it was only on an assurance to that effect given by the Municipal Commissioner that the work had been sanctioned.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner regretted very much that he could not be present at the discussion which had led to the raising of the consolidated rate by three-quarters per cent. He had, however, tried to by make himself acquainted with the subject by looking over old files. The first remark he would wish to make was that the increase in the consolidated rate was by no means a new proposal only then brought forward for their acceptance, but that it had already been fixed on the 10th December 1885, after a full and careful discussion. The increased rate had been in full force during the whole of the year, and all the collections had been made at that rate from house-owners, public institutions, and the Port Trust, &c. The extra sum collected from the Port Trust and railway companies on the enhanced rate came to Rs. 28,650, leaving a balance of Rs. 97,000 odd to be paid by the house-owners of Bombay on account of the increased taxation. Only the day before the Committee of the Corporation had decided that the Corporation should be recommended to give a lakh of rupees, out of the balance of five lakhs and odd, towards the celebration of the Jubilee year of her Majesty's reign.

Dr. Blaney: I contend that the subject of the Jubilee is not at present before the Corporation

The Chairman: The Commissioner is not discussing that subject. He only makes a casual remark showing to what extent it was contemplated to draw upon the available balance.

The Acting Commissioner said that all he meant to say on that occasion was that the available balance in their hand would be practically four lakhs, and not five lakhs, as had been supposed. (Hear, hear.) Another consideration that occurred to him was that Mr. Ollivant, shortly before he went away, had spoken very strongly on the subject of making a separation between those items of expenditure which ought to come out of the current revenues, and those which ought to be charged to future generations. Now, the Tansa work was one which on account of its magnitude and on account of the time which it would take to be completed ought not certainly to fall on the present generation. Mr. Ollivant had, after careful consideration, no doubt, thought that the increase should be made in the consolidated rate, and therefore, he (Mr. Charles) would not, so far as he was concerned, take upon himself the responsibility of advocating a reduction in the rate. There appeared, indeed, to be a balance of five lakhs in hand, but he had a large list of useful works which, if all of them were carried out, would absorb a much larger sum than that. There were important works in connection with the water-supply and road improvements which might very well be undertaken. There was the proposed railway bridge at Bhandarwada, as to which the Municipality had agreed that it was a very necessary expenditure, and their contribution alone would come to a very large sum. Again a new road proposed to be made at Nowrojee Hill was estimated to cost about Rs. 2,65,000. For these reasons, the speaker hoped, the Corporation would not listen for a moment to the proposition which had for its effect the crippling of the resources of the Municipality.

Captain Selby said that he would oppose Dr. Blaney's motion, because he could not agree with him that they had too large a working balance in hand.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee said he was afraid that Dr. Blaney had come too late in the day before the Corporation to recommend a reduction of the tax on behalf of house-owners. Mr. Kapadia was very much mistaken in supposing that Mr. Ollivant had promised that the Tansa scheme could be carried out without imposing any extra taxation. The Municipal Commissioner had never made such a promise, but had rather always contemplated that additional taxation would have to be levied. It was Dr. Blaney himself who had promised at the time he first brought his motion before the Corporation, that the scheme could be carried out without a pie being added to the taxation, and it was only when the ways and means came to be discussed by the Town Council that Dr. Blaney like what should he say? (*Laughter*)—yes, like a chameleon changed his colour and came forward to support the additional taxation of three-quarters per cent., which he (Dr. Cowasjee) had then opposed tooth and nail. Dr. Blaney had stated at the time that the tax was to be imposed for a very worthy object, and that the increase was too light to be felt by house-owners. (*Hear, hear.*)

Mr. Kapadia: Mr. Chairman, may I make personal explanation?

The Chairman: No, Sir, thank you. (*Laughter.*) The chairman observed that when the scheme was forwarded to Government, it was stated that the additional tax would have to be imposed.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee in replying to the debate said that it was no use going into irrelevant matters as to what was said when the Tansa Water Works scheme was first proposed. He explained at length that in sanctioning the scheme the Corporation had decided after much consideration that one of the ways by which the expenditure could be met was the levy of an extra three-fourth per cent. on house-rate; and he sincerely hoped the Corporation would not disturb an arrangement which had been adopted after considerable discussion. The city was daily growing and with it, its wants were daily increasing. There was likely to be a heavy call upon the available balance on account of her Majesty's Jubilee, and they should be careful not to reduce the available balance in any other way, and cripple their resources which could be most appropriately applied towards meeting some of the most urgent wants of the city.

On a division, Dr. Blaney's amendment was carried as a substantive proposition by 21 votes to 13.

On the motion of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, seconded by Mr. M. N. Banajee, the wheel-tax for the year 1887-88 was fixed at the maximum rates allowed by the Act, the estimated receipts being Rs. 3,03,000.

The toll to be levied on all carts, on which wheel-tax was not paid entering the city of Bombay from Salsette was fixed at two annas per cart, the income from this source being estimated at Rs. 15,800.

The revenue from liquor licenses was passed at Rs. 1,43,750, from public land conveyance badges at Rs. 3,200; from tobacco duties and licenses at Rs. 1,71,000; town duties Rs. 8,70,000 net; tax on fire insurance companies, Rs. 25,000; contribution from municipal servants towards the retiring and pension fund Rs. 10,000; receipts from halalcore cess, Rs. 3,53,000; revenue from water rates, Rs. 7,28,500; and income under the head of "returns from property and miscellaneous," Rs. 4,83,600.

The total income for the year was passed at Rs. 44,57,

Sowing of rabi completed. Rice second sort 24 pounds 25 tolas, and tur dal second sort 20 pounds 5 tolas per rupee.

Ratnagiri.—Wintes crops thriving. Slight fever in Ahore, dysentery in one, and slight cattle disease in four talukas. General health good. Nagli 21-12, vari 18-27, and rice 12-57.

Poona.—Gram in Junnar Taluka and gram and kardi in Indapur are suffering from blight; wheat and gram in peths (Baramati are slightly injured by rust; in other talukas rabi crops are doing well. Public health generally good. Bajri 43 and jowari 60 pounds in the district, and bajri 37 and jowari 43 pounds per rupee in Poona City.

Ahmednagar.—Growing crops have suffered in some places from heavy rain and clouds, but are generally good. Health good. Bajri 54 and jowari 69 pounds.

Sholapur.—Cotton, linseed, gram, and kardi, and in places wheat crops suffering from blight. Public health good. Jowari 17 1-5 and bajri 52½ pounds.

Satara.—Tur and gram crops in Karad and Valva have been slightly injured by insects here and there; jowari and cotton crops in Karad have suffered a little in some places from blight; elsewhere all rabi crops are doing well. A few cases of measles in the town of Satara only; cattle-disease in one village of Patan. Bajri 44·29 and jowari 48·37.

Bijapur.—Kharif harvest almost completed; rabi and jowari in ear; linseed in Indi, Sindgi, Bagevadi, and cotton in Badami and Hungund suffering from blight; injury by rats to gram and wheat in parts of Sindgi, Muddebihal, Bagevadi, and Hungund. Slight ague and fever in Badami. Jowari 66 and bajri 57 pounds.

Belgaum.—Reaping of jowari and bajri nearly completed; rabi crops doing well. Jowari 50 and bajri 52 pounds per rupee.

Dharwar.—Harvesting of rice and jowari in progress; cotton, exotic and indigenous, generally good; wheat good, except in Navalgund, Nargund, Gadag and Ron, where it is damaged by rats. Public health generally good; slight cattle-disease in Kod. Jowari 59½ and rice 24 pounds per rupee.

Kanara.—Rice and beal-nut harvest nearly completed above Ghats. Slight fever in five and cattle-disease in four talukas. Rice common Karwar and district average 13 sers per rupee.

Rajkot.—Weather cold; health generally good; prevailing diseases bowel-complaints, fever, and measles. Rabi crops in good condition; cotton picking commenced in some places. Wheat 25, bajri 26, and jowari 35 pounds.

Wadhwan.—Weather cold and cloudy. General health good. Cotton 12 to 14 anna crop. Bajri 33, jowari 37, and wheat 26 pounds per rupee.

Baroda.—Public health fair. Rabi and kharif crops in fair condition. Bajri 34, wheat 18, and rice 23 pounds per British rupee.

THE MADRAS CALAMITY.

The following letter has been sent by the Senior Medical Officer, General hospital, dated Madras, 1st January 1887, No. 825, to the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Secretary, Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras).

I have the honour to submit the following report, for the information of the Surgeon-General, of my experience of the catastrophe that occurred on the evening of the 31st December, 1886. Being in the neighbourhood of the General Hospital at the commencement of the "Fire" at the Park, I proceeded, at once to the Hospital, in anticipation of accidents. It was about half-past 6 p. m. when the first cases of burn were brought in. Mrs. McIntyre, the Matron of superintendent, with all the nurses noted below, at once proceeded to dress the sufferers as quickly as possible. The apothecaries and students named below and Mr. Macpherson, the steward, worked most assiduously throughout the night, and did all that was possible to relieve the intense suffering of the patients. Honorary Surgeon Lawrence was among the first to volunteer help, which I gladly accepted. Soon after, Surgeon Pope and Doctor Nailer joined the workers and laboured hard until the last cases were brought in about half-past 10 p. m. Surgeon-Major Thompson, C.I.E. came in later on with his subordinate staff and afforded valuable help. Brigade Surgeon Sibthorpe followed up and carefully attended to the patients after their admission into the wards. Surgeon-Major Allison assisted Brigade Surgeon Sibthorpe. I need hardly say that the resources of the hospital were taxed to the utmost. I directed cotton mattresses to be ripped up, and utilised all the cotton they contained. A large number of sheets and clothing of every kind was torn up for dressings. Carron oil was made by the gallon out of every available oil in store. Nourishment, stimulants and opiates were freely administered to every case, and I am glad to say that Messrs. W. E. Smith and Co., and Mr. W. Bowie, of West and Co., responded readily to a requistion for cotton, wool and preserved nourishment of various kinds. I directed that all the old patients, who were capable of being moved out of their beds, should be accommodated in the verandahs, their beds being occupied by the sufferers who were brought in. At midnight a conans was taken with the following results:—

	Na- tives.	Euro- peans.
In the wards (cases admitted) ...	83	2
In dead-house	29	0

A very serious interruption to our work threatened several times, owing to the excited crowd forcing its way into the hospital. I decided on utilising the services of the following soldiers of the Bedfordshire Regiment, and it is to their timely help that the work of medical relief was able to proceed without interruption:—

Corporal.—E. Blaynes.

Privates.—J. Andrews, Farron, R. Deal, Jennings, Petchell, Storey, Mitchell and also two soldiers of the guard over the Military Hospital. I beg that the services rendered by these men may be brought to the notice of their Commanding Officer. As soon as the strain on the workers became less, I sent a large number of medical students under the orders of Apothecary Hellsin with dressing, &c., and directed the party to place itself under the order of the Commissioner of Police at the Park. Most of the admissions were cases of aggravated burn attended with shock. Several of them died while being dressed, and others died later on. The painful scene that the wards of the hospital presented on this sad night may be more easily imagined than described. The pitiful cries of the sufferers were harrowing in the extreme, and, notwithstanding the free use of opiates, they continued throughout the night. The one redeeming feature in this painful picture was the earnest and devoted work of all who came to the relief of the sufferers. I have mentioned them all by name in this report, and I trust that the Surgeon-General may be pleased to recognise the valuable services rendered by one and all.

* * * * * *

List of Nurses, &c., who rendered assistance.

Nurses.—Mrs. Ambrose, Miss Coady, Miss Vint, Miss Leonard, Miss Western, Mrs. Rider, Mrs. Ray, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Hobday, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Carroll, Mrs. Mack, Mrs. Holding.

Hospital Sergeant.—W. Ellery.

Apothecaries—C. Trutwein, Senior Apothecary, C. A. Hellein, Apothecary. H. H. M. Judge, Apothecary, Assistant Apothecary Gooroosawmy Pillai, Civil Apothecary Kenny, Assistant Apothecary Pope, Civil Apothecary Harris.

Medical Students.—Ramasami Surma, M. J. Pereira, J. M. Pereira, Poonan, Agappa, Gopalan, Ganapathy, Govindarajulu, Naidu, Jacobs, Hollingsworth, Daniel, Mathen, Mahadavam Pilla, Rajagopaul, John Pillay, Ragavandra Row, Chatterjee, Pestonjee, Hariss, a Travancore student, Gongali, E. S. Kristnasami, Krishnen Nunjapa, Gnanaserumani Raj, Krishna Row, H. J. G. Conran, Jaghanadham, Vencoba Row, Vasudeva Ro v, Venketsubbiah, Tallen's, Wells, F. A. Haden, J. Haden, Sooboovenkojee, Narrainsawmy, P. Carr.

Ex-Students.—Rajagopaul, L.R.C.P., Martyn, O'Sullivan.

Lady Medical Student.—Mrs. Stephens.

The Madras Government has passed the following order:—The thanks of Government are due to Dr. Kees and to all those who have so strenuously laboured to mitigate the sufferings caused by the terrible calamity that has fallen upon the city.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE FIRST PRINCE OF TRAVANCORE.

A "Travencorean" writes:—"Among those that had a narrow escape from the disastrous fire on Friday night in the Park was his Highness the first prince of Travancore. His Highness was within the Band-stand enclosure when the cry of 'Fire' reached him, and were it not for the heroic conduct of the Jemadar who accompanied him, I do not know how many souls both in and outside Travancore would have had to bewail the untimely loss of the amiable Prince. The Jemadar actually carried the Prince on his shoulders half-way and pushed him out of the booths enclosure: but in his anxiety and precipitate haste to save his Royal charge, he was thrown down heavily, the hilt of his sword having been caught in the scaffolding near the gateway. In this position, he lay for a few minutes, when the fire began to make depredations over his head. He has got two or three burns on his head and face, which do not seem to be of a very serious nature, and is at present an inmate of the General Hospital. The very first question he asked when he found himself deposited in the hospital was whether his Royal master was safe, and when he was assured that he need not entertain any fears about the person of the Prince, then, he said, he could die peacefully. His Excellency the Governor, when he visited the hospital on Saturday morning, made anxious enquiries about him and addressed him a few words of encouragement. Instances of such deep attachment and unswerving loyalty on the part of a subject towards his Sovereign are very rare in these days, and I trust the Prince, as well as the Travancore Government, will not let such conduct go unrewarded. At the same time, I have great pleasure in congratulating his Highness on his escape."

THE ARMIES OF EUROPE.

In accordance with the Bill which is now under consideration by the German Parliament, the peace strength of the German Army, from April 1, 1887, to March 31, 1894, is to be 468,409 men, exclusive of the one-year volunteers. From the former date the force is to consist of 534 battalions of infantry, 465 squadrons of cavalry, 364 batteries of field artillery, 31 battalions of foot or siege artillery, 19 battalions of engineers, and 18 battalions of train. The peace strength of the German Army was last regulated by the law of May 6, 1880, when it was fixed for the period from April 1, 1881, to March 31, 1888, at 427,274 men—that is to say, at 1 per cent. of the last occurring census of the population of the Empire (on December 1, 1875). That force, comprised, and comprises at present, 433 battalions of infantry, 20 battalions of rifles, 465 squadrons of cavalry, 340 field batteries, with 1,404 horsed guns, 31 battalions of foot artillery, 19 battalions of engineers, 2 railway battalions, and 18 battalions of train. The growth of the German Army has been steady since 1870. In that year its peace strength was 378,069 men, which rose in 1871 to 401,059, and since 1881 to 427,274 men. The increase of the German Navy kept step with the augmentation of the Army. The Navy consisted in 1870 of 5,744 men, which number rose in 1880 to 10,451, and in the present year it is 13,892. Notwithstanding this increase, it is felt in Germany that, surrounded as the country is by powerful rivals, its Army is not yet in such a position as to inspire perfect confidence. There is a general apprehension that, should a European conflict threaten, the German Empire would be unable to exert successfully its full influence towards the preservation of peace, and it might probably be involved in a war which would jeopardise its scarcely attained independence. A comparison with the forces at the disposal of its two powerful neighbours, France and Russia, will throw light on this subject. France possessed, after the war of 1870-71, notwithstanding a smaller population, a larger peace establishment than Germany. In 1870 it amounted to 358,846 men (0·93 per cent. of the population); in 1880 the peace strength of the French Army had risen to 444,477 (1·18 per cent. of the population); and in 1886 to 471,811 men (1·22 per cent. of the population), and this exclusive of officers, &c. The French infantry force consists at present of 649 battalions (2,939 companies, 294,927 men); its field artillery of 446 batteries, with 1,856 horsed guns and 851 horsed ammunition waggons. The latter arm, greatly increased since the war of 1870-71, has been lately further strengthened by the addition of 64 horsed guns. A Bill, which is at present under consideration in France, proposes the formation of further war cadres, and an addition to the peace strength of 44,000 men. This increase is all the more significant as the French Navy numbers 67,336 men. It is well known that Russia, since the last war in the East, has completely reorganised her Army, and has besides added to its efficiency by increasing it numerically and the construction of strategical railways. The peace cadres of the Regular troops, intended in the first place for a European war, have been increased by 2564 battalions, 90 squadrons, and 35 batteries. The total Russian infantry and field artillery comprises 9841 battalions, with 547,350 men (exclusive of officers, &c.), and 395 batteries, with 1,736 guns and 160 horsed ammunition waggons. The percentage of the peace strength of the Russian forces (exclusive of those of Finland) to the population amounted in 1870 to 1·02, in 1880 to 1·06, and in 1886 to 0·92 per cent. The further increase of the Russian Navy, which is now manned by 26,272 sailors, we all know, is being pushed forward with all possible speed. In the face of such figures we need not be surprised that some alarm is felt in Germany, and that an effort will be made to re-organise her Army in accordance with the changed conditions. Of course, the increase involves additional expenditure, notwithstanding that the military budget has increased from 272,478,397 marks (£13,624,000) in 1870 to 403,425,826 marks (£20,000,000) in 1880 and 446,288,673 marks (£22,300,000) in 1886—that is, per head of the population, from 7s. in 1870 to nearly 9s. in 1880, and 9s. 6d. in the present year. But, compared with the military expenditure of France, the burden is not nearly so heavy for the German taxpayer. France expended, in round numbers, in 1870, £20,000,000 for her Army; in 1880, £38,000,000; in 1886, £41,000,000 which is enormous; and amounted in 1870 to 10s. 4d., in 1880 to £1 0s. 5d., and in 1886 to £1 1s. 7d. per head of the population. Russia, which defrays the expenses for the Finnish army, the irregular troops, and other military requirements out of special funds, has, nevertheless, now a military budget of £39,000,000. This sum represents an increase, compared with 1870, of £14,000,000, and with 1880 of nearly £2,500,000. Whilst France expended in 1880 35·38 per cent., and in 1886 40·46 per cent., of her public income on her Army, and Russia (without Finland) 49·47 per cent. in 1880 and 40 per cent. in 1886, Prussia (a comparison with the whole German military expenditure is not possible for various reasons), the largest member of the German Empire, disbursed on her Army in 1880-81 26·05 per cent., and in 1885-86 26·04 per cent., of her public receipts. Figures are stubborn facts, and figures will convince even harder-headed people than the Germans. In the face of the figures quoted, there cannot be the least doubt that the Bill for the increase of the German Army submitted to the Reichstag, of which the main provisions are sketched out above, and which is now before a Committee of that body, will shortly become law almost in its entirety. Whatever differences of opinion on other more or less vital matters may exist between the various Parliamentary parties in Germany, it is safe to say that, on this particular point, the defence of their country, with the exception perhaps of the extreme Radicals, they are perfectly agreed. It is true that the acceptance of the Bill involves additional burdens; but there is scarcely a man in Germany who does not subscribe to the maxim; *Si vis pacem, para bellum*, and who does not frankly acknowledge the necessity of his country being fully prepared for war. Whatever changes may be made in the pending Army Bill, they will only be trifling, and not affect its priciples, whilst the fresh sacrifices imposed will be cheerfully borne.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

On Dec. 15, before the London Chamber of Commerce, Colonel C. E. Stewart, C.B., C.M.G., read an interesting paper at the Cannon Street Hotel upon the "Desirability of making a connection between the Russian Central Asian Railway System, now almost completed to the Afghan Frontier, and the Indian Railway System," so as to have through communication with India by the most direct line, the distance intervening between the Russian and Indian Systems, when completed, being under 900 miles. The chair was occupied by Mr. Henry S. King, M.P., and there were present Sir George Balfour, General Sir Orfeur Cavenagh, Sir Douglas Forsyth, General C. Pollard, Colonel Everett, Rev. Dr. Murray, and others.

Before entering on the subject of his lecture, Colonel Stewart shortly traced the various trade routes to the East which have been in use in ancient and modern times.

It is very curious how trade seems to be returning to the ancient and more direct routes long since abandoned. First, the opening of the Suez Canal almost destroyed the trade previously carried on by the Cape of Good Hope, and brought it back to Egypt and the Red Sea.

It was at one time proposed to construct a railway from some point on the Syrian coast, near Alexandretta or Beyrout, by the Euphrates Valley to the Persian Gulf. This would have restored the second of the old trade routes; but, though twenty years ago this route would have had a great deal to be said in its favour, and I personally became so far interested in it that I, in 1869, travelled from the Mediterranean Sea to the Persian Gulf by it, a still better and much shorter route to India, and the East is now not only possible, but is almost completed and ready to our hand, and only requires a few hundred miles of railway to be constructed by us to connect our Indian system of railways with the Russian Trans-Caspian line.

If on a globe a string is stretched between London and Quetta, the shortest line between those two points will be the result; and the distance so obtained is 3,105 geographical miles, or 3,640 statute miles. This line would very nearly follow the line of railway which has already been constructed through Calais, Brussels, Cologne, Berlin, Warsaw, Kief, Kharkof, Rostov to Vladikafkas, at the foot of the Caucasus Mountains. From Vladikafkas a line of railway has been sanctioned by the Russian Government, and is about to be constructed to Petrofsk on the western coast of the Caspian Sea. So that in a very short time we shall have free communication between Calais and the Caspian Sea without a break. I have already travelled many times from Calais to the Caspian Sea by railroad, but as yet I have always had one break, and had to cross the Caucasus Mountains by a diligence—between Vladikafkas and Tiflis, in Georgia—thus passing at that point from the Russian European system of railroads to the Trans-Caucasus line, which forms part of Russia's Asiatic system of railroads. When the line about to be constructed from Vladikafkas to the Caspian is completed travellers would keep to the north of the Caucasus, and would be able to reach the Caspian Sea without leaving Europe. The shortest line, as shown by the string stretched on a globe, would then cross the Caspian Sea from Petrofsk to the new port of Usunada, which the Russians are constructing on the eastern shore of the Caspian Sea near Michaeloff. Usunada is the terminus of their Central Asian railroad. This railroad passes through Kizil, Arvat, Askabad, and Merv, and is being continued to Samarcand. It is already finished beyond Merv, to the Oxus River, but our interest in it does not extend beyond Merv, as here this railway ceases to follow the direct road to India. A branch line is, however, I understand, to be made from Merv to the Afghan frontier, near Maruchak. This line to Maruchak, when completed, will be, speaking roughly, within a hundred miles of Herat.

The frontier post of Chaman, which is the most advanced post held by the British on the Indian frontier, is about 440 miles from Herat; thus, to connect the Indian railways with the Russian Central Asian line, about 560 miles of railway would have to be constructed—four hundred and forty miles from the Indian frontier to Herat, and about 120 miles from Herat to the Russian frontier. In comparison with what has already been accomplished by Russia and England in the way of railway making in Asia, this seems a mere trifle, and the physical difficulties of the road would not be found on this portion of the route.

We may here first consider the line from Maruchak to the Herat Valley. No obstacle of any importance would be encountered until the range of mountains generally called in Europe Paropamisus was reached. This mountain range could be crossed either by the Khombau Pass, or the Robat Surk Pass. Mr. Lessar, the Russian who took the height of the Khombau Pass, states it to be 3,100 feet, while our engineers found it to be 3,420 feet; the height above the plain is much less than this; probably the railway would only have to rise something like 1,700 feet above the plain to cross the Pass, and better results might be obtained by choosing one of the other passes in preference to the Khombau. The railway should not go through Herat itself, but, keeping more to the westward, should cross the Herat Valley near Ghurian, and from thence be constructed *via* Girishk to Candahar, and from Candahar to Chaman, the frontier post of our Indian possessions, or to such other point on the Indian frontier to which the Quetta-Pisbin railroad may be completed. Though there are some hills to be crossed, they are not of any great height.

Having proved that the physical difficulties to be encountered in making a railway through this part of Afghanistan are inconsiderable, on the question whether the Afghans would oppose the making of such a line of railroad, he did not at all think so, and believed that for a fair money payment, not only the Ameer of Afghanistan himself, but his people also, would acquiesce in the construction of the line.

The cost of this line of railway would not probably be high; the land, except in a few spots like the Herat Valley, where the country is highly cultivated, could be acquired either for nothing at all as a gift from the Afghan Government, or which would be preferable, by purchase at a low price from the owners themselves. A large portion of the line would run through tracts at present uncultivated though capable of cultivation and quite ownerless, and over these tracts all that would be required would be a mere permission from the Afghan Government to take up the land that was necessary. A subsidy would have to be paid to the Ameer himself as a royalty for the use of the land and for his protection of the line. A small sum would also have to be paid to each local Governor to interest him in the protection of the line passing through his district. Any damage would cause a temporary stoppage of the stipend paid to the Governor of the district through which the line passed and a guarantee on his part against a recurrence of the same would be necessary before his stipend was restored. It is remarkable how soon Asiatics begin to realise the advantages of a railway or telegraph, especially when their pockets are favourably affected by their maintenance in good order. I have no doubt there would be certain preliminary difficulties to be overcome in persuading the Ameer to permit the railway to be made; but I am confident that if the whole facts were laid before him, showing him the advantages which would accrue from its construction, not only to England but to himself personally, all difficulties would be overcome.

Our Government, negotiating for a concession for a railroad, would be in a very different position from a private individual, and might allow the pecuniary advantages to be so decidedly on the Ameer's side and that of his officials that he could do nothing but accept the liberal terms offered for what he could not help seeing was for his own advantage, especially if the matter was placed before him by an able advocate of the undertaking, of whose friendliness to himself the Ameer had no doubts. Where the line passed through a wilder country than usual it might be necessary in one or two instances, as between Girishk and Herat to pay a small subsidy to the tribe through whose lands the line passed, besides that paid to the Governor to obtain the help of the tribe for the maintenance of the railway in safety.

Also on the portion of the line which falls to us to construct—namely, the 560 miles within the Afghan frontier, from a point somewhere near Maruchak in the north to Chaman on the Indian border, there are no rivers of very large volume. The only one that would probably require an expensive bridge would be the Helmand. Under the above circumstances, and obtaining the land at a very low price, it is probable the line could be constructed at a cost of about 6,000l. a mile.

Heretofore there would have been great difficulty in working a railroad through the semi-desert steppes near the Caspian Sea in consequence of the absence of fuel, but the discovery of great quantities of petroleum both to the westward and eastward of the Caspian Sea has obviated this difficulty. An unlimited supply of *mazuki*, or petroleum refuse, can be drawn from the refineries at Baku on the Caspian Sea, and the Trans-Caspian region through which the line passes is well supplied with petroleum at several points. The extreme cheapness and portability of petroleum fuel is a great factor in the future of Central-Asian railroads. A ton of petroleum is in working power nearly equal to two tons of coal, and besides this a ton of petroleum occupies only 33 cubic feet of space, while a ton of coal would occupy about 43 cubic feet, and the price of petroleum refuse at this moment at Baku is less than two shillings a ton.

The last question we have to consider is whether such a railway would pay, and I believe it would. What I should propose is that a train should leave London three times a week at 3 p. m., worked in a way similar to the lightning express that starts from Paris three times a week for Varna, is worked. There would be Pullman cars for sitting and dining in, there are in the lightning express, and separate sleeping wagons. The passengers would be able to walk the whole length of the train down the central passage. The whole journey from London to Quetta would probably take 188 hours, or 7 days 20 hours. The distance travelled over, though 3,640 miles as taken on a globe, would probably be 4,000 miles by rail. If we divide 4,000 by this number of hours it will only give a little more than 21 miles an hour inclusive of stoppages. As food is provided in the train only very short stoppages would be made, as is done in a similar case by the lightning express. These fast trains would only carry letters, parcels, very light goods, and passengers.

Although at first I have calculated that 7 days and 20 hours would be required for the journey, after a time a much greater speed could probably be attained. If we calculated only an average of 30 miles an hour inclusive of stoppages as the rate of speed to be aimed at over the whole line, and the distance with detours at 4,000 miles, the time required would be 133 hours, add 18 hours for crossing the Caspian Sea, and 2 hours for crossing the Straits of Dover, we should have 153 hours, or 6 days 9 hours, as the time required. I need not point out the great advantages to trade and commerce if passengers, letters, parcels, and light goods could be delivered in India in 6 days 9 hours, or even in the 7 days 20 hours which I have calculated might at first be required for the journey.

The products of Afghanistan would be carried to Russia and India and *vice versa*, and Russian products to Germany and France and England. Arrangements would have to be made with the Russian Government for the passage of goods through that country in sealed bonded wagons, so as not to become liable to duty. Russia would be able to export her goods, especially sugar, of which she is a very large producer, and for which she has great difficulty in finding a market, to Afghanistan and India. This question of finding a market for her sugar has become a very burning one. Also a very large trade would be carried on in exporting kerosine oil and the other petroleum products of Baku to the East, and I believe that the line would pay a fair dividend on the capital expended.

Objection may be made to this proposed railway that it would run through Russia, and that, therefore, we could not use it in time of war with that country. This is a truism; but the same objection holds good with reference to the use of a railway line through the territories of any foreign Power, that we could not use it if England were at war with that Power, and as long as the shortest and easiest line of railway to India lies through Russia we cannot avoid this difficulty. The same objection was made to the telegraph line to India through Russia, but in some twenty-five years' working no difficulty on this score has arisen, and I think if this railway was constructed the interests of England and Russia would be so bound up that war between the two countries would not be so likely to occur, and if it occurred would be of less duration than if the railway had not been made. It seems to me unreasonable to refuse to use a line of communication, which would be of incalculable advantage to both parties in peace time, because in case of war it would be interrupted. At present all the advantages of the line rest with Russia, who has her railway ready, and can throw a large body of troops into northern Afghanistan at any moment, while our troops would have hundreds of miles of route march to make if we wished to oppose them.

A line of railway from our Indian frontier to Herat is a necessity, and will have to be made if we wish to retain any permanent influence in Afghanistan, so that the question under consideration resolves itself into whether we should continue that line when made 120 miles or so to the Russian frontier, so as to have through railway communication to India by the shortest line.

I have elsewhere spoken of the great fertility of the Herat Valley. When I visited it last year with Major-General Sir Peter Lumsden, G.C.B., C.S.I., I was much impressed by its fertility and high state of cultivation, and it is the only point of this part of Asia where an army can be fed, so that whoever holds possession of the Herat Valley will have a preponderating influence in Afghanistan and Persia, and those two Powers would obey the orders of any great Power which held that place. England does not require Herat herself, but she must be in a position to uphold the Afghan power in its possession of that place, and this can only be effectually accomplished by opening communication by rail from India with Herat, and I firmly believe that nothing would conduce so much to peace between England and Russia as the construction of this railway through Afghanistan.

My object in reading this paper is to bring the subject before the English and Russian public with a view to the discussion of a project of vital importance to the two peoples. I do not say that there is nothing to be said against this project, but believe the advantages will far outweigh the disadvantages, and nothing will help the decision of this question like a free discussion.

AGRICULTURE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Truth writes as follows on a question of great moment:—"The largest farm in England has been thrown upon its owner's hands. It is in Lincolnshire, and consists of 2,700 acres. The tenant paid £1 per acre. This year a reduction of 50 per cent. was made to him, but finding, although an experienced and energetic farmer, that even at this reduction he could not make two ends meet, he has thrown up his farm.

"In Scotland, farmers are not better off than in England; in fact, few of them, unless close to a town, are paying their way. The rents are higher than with us, and the landlords insist upon introducing the most harassing conditions in their leases. The result is that many Scotch farmers are betaking themselves, bag and baggage, to England. Several Scotch agriculturists have already settled in Essex, where, with low rents and the right to farm as they best please, they are doing fairly well. If I had a farm to let in England, I should advertise the fact in the Scottish newspapers. The science of agriculture is much more advanced in Scotland than in England, and the consequence of this is that a Scotch farmer can live and thrive where an English farmer would starve.

"An Aberdeenshire farmer writes to one of the Scotch papers that 'there are a number of large farms to be let in the country, and there will soon be many more, as the rents asked will not yield any profit to a tenant.' He adds that the depreciation 'is fully 55 per cent.,' while rents are not down more than 25 per cent. Large farmers have for years paid half their rent out of capital. He concludes: 'This is the state of farming where cattle and oats are the mainstay; a further fall of 30 per cent. is required before farms can pay.'"

"Five tenants on the estate of Colonel Tottenham, M. P., have been reduced by the Land Commission from £87, 8s. to £37. The Colonel is one of the loudest and most blatant defenders in Parliament, where he now sits for an English borough, of the 'rights' of Irish landlords. The fact now stands that he has been making these five men pay above 50 per cent. over what, on judicial inquiry, is deemed a proper rent.

"The 'Plan of Campaign' is succeeding admirably in Ireland, and some of the recalcitrant landlords are already on their knees. As Sir William Harcourt said, Lord Hartington's profession is to be a landlord, as is that of Lord Salisbury. The two Marquises are, therefore, hugely indignant at the tenant partners daring to endeavour to hold their own against their landlord partners. Why the landlords should be allowed to go to law with the tenants, and the tenants should be regarded as criminals because they club their resources to fight the landlords in the law courts, is not quite clear. Supposing that evictions are decreed, not above two can be executed in one day. On some estates it will, therefore, take above two years to evict the tenants. In the meauwhile the landlords will be getting no rent. They will, therefore, if they are wise, accept the immediate payment of a fair rent which is offered to them. The proposed reductions average about 35 per cent., and what English landlord would not gladly welcome such terms, particularly if the M.P. for the district in which his estate is situated were kindly to offer to collect the 65 per cent., and to hand it over to him? If the Irish landlords understood their real interests, they would regard Mr. Dillon as their best friend.

'One of the prettiest side-lights of the Irish transformation scene is that which shines from the office of my good little friend the *Tablet*. The *Tablet* has long been more anti-Irish than the *Saturday Review*, and it has now gone in for being more Papist than the Pope. The Pope, if we may judge from his organ the *Monitour de Rome*, takes a very rational view of the Irish Tenants' Union, which it declares differs in no material particular from any other trade-union; but the 'anco' guid' *Tablet* is much troubled about the honesty of these peasants, and quite uncomfortable that Archbishop Walsh should have given them his blessing. I fancy that the Pope and the Archbishop realise what the *Tablet* does not—that if the Church does not go in for justice to Ireland, the Irish won't go to mass. The truth is the Church (in France, Italy, and elsewhere) has found out the mistake of relying on the gentools. That is a mistake that will never be committed in Ireland."

AN EXTINCT ANIMAL.

It is stated that the quagga, the beautiful wild striped ass of South Africa, has suddenly ceased to exist. The boot-makers of London and New York wanted its skin for a particular kind of sportsman' boot, and it consequently passed away out of zoology. There may be a few left on the highest and wildest plateaus, but the Boers, tempted by the high prices have extirpated the herds which only ten years ago existed in South Africa. That will be the fate of the elephant, too, and possibly of the crocodile. It takes whole provinces to supply ivory for one advertising firm in Oxford Street, the price is fourfold the price of a quarter of a century ago, and the beasts are hunted with a persistency which in no long time must be fatal. The Indian Government is making efforts to protect the Asiatic breed, but they will all be futile. Animals, which when dead are exceedingly valuable, contract a habit of dying, and laws establishing close-time are powerless when it is worth while to run the risk of breaking them. The crocodile's skin is used by smokers and purse-makers, and so he will disappear. Whatever Europe wants Europe will have; and if the fashion of turning tigers' claws into brooches had developed and spread to America, tigers would have perished out. There will soon not be a bird of paradise on earth, and the ostrich has only been saved by private breeders. Man will not wait for the cooling of the world to consume everything in it, from teak-trees to humming-birds, and a century or two hence will find himself perplexed by a planet in which there is nothing except what he makes. He is a poor sort of Creator.—*Spectator.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship Thirlmere, 1,711 tons, arrived in the Bombay harbour yesterday afternoon, under Captain J. Brown, with a cargo of coals from Penarth (Oct. 12).

The Brig Adhilutchmy, 129 tons, obtained her port clearance yesterday afternoon for Trevendrum and Tuticorin. She will sail to-day with a general cargo under a Nacoda.

The s. s. Canara, 1,227 tons, Captain J. M. Simpson, arrived in Bombay yesterday with a general cargo, and one first-class, and 12 deck passengers from Calcutta, (Dec. 13).

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kilva, 993 tons, Captain R. J. Phillips, cleared yesterday afternoon for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. R. B. Homekey, for Colombo; Mr. and Miss. Black, for Cochin; and 15 deck for various ports.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

6TH JANUARY, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Archimede	1849	C. Octave	A	F. Bossoni.
„ Roumania	2207	J. Haris	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Khiva	1506	S. Basson	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Bokhara	1699	C. Edwards	D	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ Thames	2131	W. A. Seaton	E	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ Atrato	2066	G. Gordon	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Amana	2131	J. Thwaite	K	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Inchgarvie	1723	W. Sanders	L	James Mackintosh & Co.
„ St. Bernard	1447	R. Young	N	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Accomac	1629	G. W. Windsor	O	Bates Craig & Co.
„ La Tower	1899	G. Nelson	O	Bates Craig & Co.
„ Regal	1636	J. A. Stewart	Q	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
6	Thirlmere (s)	Brown	Penarth, Oct. 12.
	Canara (s)	Simpson	Calcutta, Dec. 13.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
6	Accomac (s)	Windsor	Marseilles.
	Rilwa (s)	Philipe	Coast and Calcutta.

The Brig Adhilutchmy obtained her port clearance last evening for Trevendrum and Tuticorin.

The following vessels commenced loading yesterday:—Steamer Akaba, for Marseilles and Naples.
" Arava, for Hull.
" Crowa, of Aragon, for Catania and Naples.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
2	Argo. (s)	Castanzo	Colombo Dec. 21.
	C. Macpherson, (s)	Ma mahon	Liverpool, Nov. 22.
	India, (s)	Day	London, Nov. 25.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 2—Steamers Nevasa, Africa, Tibra, Quetta, and Clan Macarthur. Ships Britania and Wildwood.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Dec.			
31	P lican, (s)	.....	Calcutta.
Jan.			
3	Brindisi, (s)	.....	London.
4	Madura, (s)	.....	C loutta.
	Illalaya, (s)	.....	Colombo.

DEPARTURE.

Dec.			
31	Mirzapore, (s)	.....	London.
Jan.			
1	Canning, (s)	.....	Rangoon.
3	Brindisi, (s)	.....	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 6.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Roumania (s), 4 hogsheads stout and, hogshead Scotch whisky, D. Dadabhai; 4 cases leather belting, A Abdul Cader.

Clan Mackenzie (s), 50 cases machinery, T Drewet.

FROM LONDON.

Thames (s), 55 cases stout, 15 cases cider, 25 cases pale ale, and 11 cases medicines, Treacher and Co.; 8 cases confectionery, medicines, &c, E Latham and Co.

Pago (s), 1 drum, spirit of wine, 7 cases photo chemicals, apparatus, &c, Madhawdas and Babaji; 10 cases confectionery, S. Sultaunli; 1 case spectacles, B Rigold and Bergman; 25 cases glassware, K Noorbhai.

Huzara (s), 4 hogsheads gin and 1 butt sherry wine, Pestonji and Co; 45 cases portwines and 15 cases sherry D Cowasji; 3 cases aniline dye, H Tyabji; 16 casks ink, H Abdoolali; 250 casks cements, E Ahibhai; 400 casks cements, A Bhoyjee; 20 cases medicines and 15 cases oilmanstors, Gopal Megji; 11 cases writing paper, A A Rahim Lowada (s), 6 cases invalid port, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Nepaul (s), 2 hogsheads brandy, D Cowasji and Co; 2 hogsheads brandy, Pocoshaw Pestonji; 1 case cutlery, H Aboo H Mahomed; 47 cases oilmanstores, provisions, &c, Byramji Nasarwanji.

Bokhara (s), 16 bags horse food, Rogers and Co.; 8 cases drawing instruments and materials, H Adbool-lali.

Nuddea (s), 8 cases invalid port, C Palmer and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Roumania (s), 1 hogshead unsweetened gin, Green and Reid; 12 cases spirit of wine, Latham and Co; 1 case biscuits, Bolton and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Nizam (s), 11 cases gold and silver thread, A Blaccheck and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Poseidon (s), 1 barrel claret, Warden and Co.

Assam (s), 1 case gold and silver wire, S Rangoolal.

FROM VENICE.

Nizam (s), 4 cases fancy soap, Muncherji Pallonji.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Ship Chateau Lafitte—3 casks coguac, B and A Hormusji.

FOR GENOA.

Archimede (s), 100 cases vermouth and 6 cases coguac, Inzoli Bros; 25 cases vermouth, Volkart Bros.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY, 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

St. Bernard (s) 500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 280 cwts coir yarn, Goolam H Adamji; 3,143 cwts myrabolums, J Harchand; 500 bales wool, N Khatoo; 120 bales wool, G Keswji; 60 bales wool, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 50 bales hemp, J Dayall.

Inchgarvie (s) 50 bales cotton, kitchie Stewart and Co; 85 bales cotton, V Valubhdas; 100 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 75 bales wool, Tribhovandas Moorarji; 46

NOTICES.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF
HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

ALL suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS or COLDS, and those affected with diseases of the CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medicines have failed.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP immediately arrests the Cough, and Nightsweats, and the Appetite improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is a rose colour, and is sold in flat, oval bottles. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

GRIMAULT'S MATICO
CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most activeand at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISCHARGES. These CAPSULES, unlike COPAIBA, have not the inconvenience of producing NAUSEA. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!
GRIMAULT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITI, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA, INSOMNIA, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes

TO MOTHERS!
GRIMAULT'S WORM BONBONS.

An agreeable vegetable sweetmeat for children; they are guaranteed to expel all kinds of intestinal worms promptly without pain or danger.

GRIMAULT et CIE., PHARMACIENS DE IRE CLASSE, PARIS.

DUSART'S SYRUP & WINE
OF
LACTOPHOSPHATE O LIME.

They enrich the blood, and strengthen and restore the vital energies. Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to our existence, and is indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. When the body lacks the proper amount of Phosphate of Lime it gradually wastes away, and as soon as such symptoms are observed Dusart's Syrup (which is the natural restorer) should at once be taken.

DUSART'S SYRUP and WINE of inestimable benefit to CONVALESCENTS, OLD or WEAKLY PEOPLE; and RICKETY CHILDREN find in them the calcareous elements required for the solidification of the bones.

DUSART'S SYRUP and WINE are the best TONIC for LYMPHATIC subjects, and all suffering from DEBILITY, POORNESS of BLOOD and the EXCESSES of YOUTH. The SYRUP arrests DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, and is well adapted to MOTHERS while SUCKLING and during PREGNANCY.

CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE
OF
PEPSIC-PEPTONE
TONIC, DIGESTIVE, AND NUTRITIVE.

CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE nourishes and sustains the Sick and Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are weakened.

This delicious Tonic Wine contains active PEPSINE and PEPTONE of "perfectly digested meat," ready for immediate assimilation with the blood.

The reconstituent properties of CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE are acknowledged in the London and Paris Hospitals; where it is largely used for all affections of the STOMACH, LIVER, and INTESTINES, and for INDIGESTION, DISTASTE FOR FOOD, ANÆMIA, CONSUMPTION, DIABETES, DYSENTERY, FEVERS; in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from TUMOURS, CANCEROUS AFFECTIONS, and all wasting diseases, wherever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSIC PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a TONIC STIMULANT and RESTORATIVE to the AGED, DELICATE FEMALES, Lymphatic and subjects children, and to increase the quantity and richness of the milk while suckling.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS.
(Dialysed Pepsine.)

These Soluble Pearls contain in each, 4 grains of pure sheep) Pepsine capable of digesting 150 times its weight of meat.

INDIGESTION, WIND ON THE STOMACH, FEELING OF HEAVINESS, SICKNESS, LOSS OF APPETITE AND HEADACHES ARE CURED with the first dose of CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS.

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL.
The ACTIVE CURATIVE PRINCIPLES extracted from 25 times their weight of
COD-LIVER OIL.

The Paris Medical Journals have published the discovery of Mr. Chapoteant of Morrhuol, the curative and active principles isolated from the oily and indigestible part of Cod-Liver Oil.

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL is contained in small soluble capsules, each of which represents twenty-five times its weight, or more than a teaspoonful of Cod-Liver Oil.

From the experiments made in the hospitals, it has been proved that MORRHUOL is more efficacious than Cod-Liver Oil, and that BRONCHITIS, COUCHS, NIGHT-SWEATS, PAINS IN THE CHEST, AND CONSUMPTION, yield to its influence; after the first few doses the sleep becomes sound and the appetite returns, which at once indicates an amelioration.

PALE, WEAKLY CHILDREN with NO APPETITE, and those inclined to be RICKETY or afflicted with SCABS, RUNNING SORES ON THE NECK AND FROM THE NOSE AND EARS, and who are continually SLEEPLESS and RESTLESS, find in MORRHUOL the curative and calming properties which these affections require, and an increased appetite and healthy appearance soon prove the truly Wonderful effects of this remedy.

P. CHAPOTEAUT, CHEMIST, PARIS.

PELLETIER'S QUININE CAPSULES.

These capsules contain 2 grains each of PURE PELLETIER'S QUININE in its unaltered state; they are soft and unlike other capsules are immediately soluble in the stomach, thus affording prompt relief in INTERMITTENT FEVERS, AGUE, MALARIA, AND FEVERS of a PUTRID or TYPHOID character NEURALGIA, HEADACHES, and RHEUMATISM.

Each capsule bears the name "Pelletier," which is the best guarantee of purity.

KANANGA OF JAPAN.
KANANGA WATER, the most delightfully refreshing toilet Water.

It strengthens and invigorates the skin, and imparts a delicate and elegant fragrance to the body.

KANANGA EXTRACT.—The most fashionable perfume for the handkerchief.

RIGUAD & CO., PERFUMERS, PARIS.

JULIEN'S PURGATIVE FRUIT,

A refreshing vegetable laxative
BON-BON.

JULIEN'S FRUIT Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition, and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon.

It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

CONSTIPATION,	LIVER COMPLAINTS,
SICK HEADACHES,	DYSPEPSIA,
DYSENTERY,	OVERHEATED BLOOD,
ASTRALGIA,	ERUPTIONS,

Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and very useful in all infant disorders.

JULIEN, 8, Rue Vivienne, Paris.

MIDY'S SANDAL CAPSULES.

MIDY'S CAPSULES containing 5 drops of pure distilled SANDAL Oil will stop any discharges in 48 hours whatever may have been their colour or abundance without any of the disagreeable after-effects of Copaiba and Cubebs.

MIDY PHARMACIEN, PARIS.

All the above may be obtained from THOMPSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co., Ld., TREACHER & Co., Ld., COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld., and any Chemist in Bombay.

EXTENSION OF THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

THE PROPRIETOR has the pleasure of announcing that through the kindness of the landlord an IMPORTANT EXTENSION to the Great Western Hotel has been constructed and is OPENED FOR VISITORS.

The Extension consists of a new wing, which will enable the Hotel to accommodate ONE HUNDRED RESIDENTS. The new rooms facathe South-West, and overlook the Maidan, the Apollo Bunder, the Bandstand, the Harbour and Back Bay.

They are fully OPEN TO THE BREEZE, have an UNRIVALED VIEW, and are provided with Verandahs, front and rear.

DRESS SUITS
FROCK SUITS.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
SUPERFINE CLOTH, Medium Texture	80 0	BLUE DIAGONAL, nice substance and finish, FROCK COAT	50 0
VERY FINE THIN TWILLS, made in correct style and finish	85 0	DITTO DITTO, in fine Twills of superior quality in Blues, Browns, Olive or Greys to suit individual taste	50 0
SUPERFINE BROADCLOTH, very thin comfortable wear	95 0	DITTO DITTO, in blue matt	45 0
EXTRA THIN AND LIGHT CASHMERE	75 0	VESTS IN WHITE, Grey, Drab or Slate to wear with above	9 0
SUPERIOR DITTO DITTO, richly lined and finished	95 0	TROUSERS both light in colour and texture	Rs. 16 and 17 0
CORDED SILK BREAST facings to the above, extra	9 0		

THORPE AND CO.,
MILITARY TAILORS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION.

AS A DRINK, one table-spoonful in a tumbler of water, GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION purifies the blood, increases the appetite, and has the greatest efficacy against complaints of the chest, colds, coughs, and diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, boils, etc.

Owing to the carbolic acid it contains it is the best hygienic and preservative drink in hot climates in cases of epidemics, fevers, and cholera, as it destroys all bad germs impure water.

AS A LOTION, either pure or mixed with a little water, it give immediate relief in all diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, itch, boils carbuncles, and mosquito-bites.

Each label bears E. GUYOT'S signature printed in three colours.

Manufactory—19 Rue Jacob, Paris.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR, COOPER, MADON & Co.

NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR JANUARY 1887.

CONTAINING ALL THE
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS,
WITH
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC
INFORMATIONS,
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN
CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RS. 5.

Postage Free.

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for January has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

FOR HIRE

PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!

From Rs. 15 to Rs. 35
PER MONTH.
ON SALE
FOR CASH
OR ON THE EASY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
PIANOFORTES
BY
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE,
COLLARD & COLLARD, BROADWOOD.
LIPP & SOHN
AND OTHER FIRST CLASS MAKERS.
Price List post free.

S. ROSE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or ame awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84; and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Acts, 38 and 39, Vic., 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotence of Mind or Limb, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces. It

Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever cause arising.

THE EFFECT of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a remiarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed, Digestion is invigorated. The appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes clear, the lips red, the eyes brighter, the skin clear and healthy, and the hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action on the organs of nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE ACTUALLY CREATES New Nervous Fluid and Brain matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life element, PHOSPHORUS, thereby infusing new Life Power into all parts of the system.

The unequalled Curative properties of this Preparation have spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions, Restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at every age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the Human Organization, thus ensuring a sound and Permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed. So that all the Duties of Life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' CRUCIAL TESTS and Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the world, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that in the World of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such well-merited praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable Cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have induced numbers of Physician prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles, at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India Full Printed Directions, for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases, are enclosed with each Bottle.

Manufactured only at

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from Cheap useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before ou purchase and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.,
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] [ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SAPOORJEE & CO.,
BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS
KHETWADY BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS. &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS.

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	GEARINGS,
LAMP POSTS	GATES	ORNAMENTAL AND
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	GENERAL CASTINGS
BRIDGES	COLUMNS	

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines Tools etc., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
ARTISTIC RECREATION FOR ALL.
THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY
KALBADEVIE ROAD,
(ABOVE KALBADEVIE POST OFFICE.)

BEG to announce to the Nobilities and Gentries of Bombay that they have opened a "First Class Studio" under an eminent Artist from Europe, who has an experience of fifteen years in the largest studios of Paris, Berlin and Hamburg, undertake to execute business in every branch of Photographic, Oilpainting and enlarging from minature to life size in the best styles at moderate prices.

Studio open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Office open from 8 a. m. to 6. p. m. for any previous engagements.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.

GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING

TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power. To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gand and declare that, notwithstanding the differeince price, they find it to their advantage to the American Cotton Belt made, only by the ventor and patentee.

MAURICE GANDY
130, Queen Victoria-street, London.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 15. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 20. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES,

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by Keating's Cough Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug and may be taken by the most delicate. One on two at bed-time ensures rest when trouble by the throat. Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

NOTICE
Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remmittance.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system be comes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*":—*Medical Review.*

"Cheapest preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIP AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

PHOSPHORUS THE GREAT REMEDY
FOR DISORDERS OF
THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

IT is agreed by all Medical authorities that PHOSPHORUS plays a very important part in the NUTRITION of THE BRAIN and NERVE-TISSUE, and possesses SPECIAL CURATIVE VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES.

In OVER BRAIN WORK, MELANCHOLIA, EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, NEURALGIA, LOSS of NERVE POWER, and other Manifestations of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION PHOSPHORUS IS INVALUABLE.

DR. WOOD says: "PHOSPHORUS in NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, whether involving the cerebral or special centres, is of GREAT VALUE. I have seen marked benefit from its use when the symptoms were not severe enough to indicate *organic lesion*, but the most remarkable results have been in cases in which the structure of the centre was apparently deeply indicated. In threatened BRAIN SOFTENING it is the ONLY drug that can ARREST THE DISEASE. In NEURALGIA its use is commended by reason as well as by experience and gives SPEEDY RELIEF."

DR. PEREIRA says: "PHOSPHORUS excites the nervous vascular and secretory organs, increases the fullness and frequency of the pulse and heightens mental activity and muscular power.

H. AND T. KIRBY & CO.'S
PREPARATIONS OF PHOSPHORUS are made according to Dr. Kirby's Formulæ, and it is admitted that in NO OTHER FORMS can PHOSPHORUS be administered so safely or effectually, Syrups and all Liquid Preparations being either INERT or DANGEROUS. The following combinations are largely prescribed —

IN NERVOUS DEBILITY, SCIATICA AND NEURALGIA PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS GIVE SPEEDY RELIEF.

This valuable combination of two powerful tonics is a very useful restorative, and is found most beneficial in the treatment of diseases of a low type in CONVALESCENCE from FEVERS and other acute exhausting diseases. As a tonic and antiperiodic it is largely used in India in some stages of fevers and to counteract the exhausting influence of the excessive heat of the climate

IN LOSS OF NERVE POWER.
PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNIA PILLS ARE INVALUABLE,
as also in all cases of MAL-NUTRITION, whether the consequence of acute diseases, such as FEVERS, BLOOD POISONING or result of OVERWORK, DISSIPATION, Indulgence in ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS or excess of any kind, and in cases of WAKEFULNESS, FEEBLENESS of MEMORY, GIDDINESS and TREMBLING of the VOLUNTARY MUSCLES on EXERTION and some forms of SKIN DISEASE.

EARLY DECAY OF MENTAL VIGOUR AND PREMATURE OLD AGE.
LOWNESS of SPIRITS and ATONIC DYSPEPSIA arising from OVERWORK and IMPOTENCE IN OLD or DEBILITATED SUBJECTS, are much alleviated by a course of

PHOSPHORUS and NUX VOMICA PILLS.

IN BRIGHT'S DISEASE,
after the acute symptoms have subsided
PHOSPHORUS and CANTHARIDES PILLS act very beneficially, as also in ATONY or PARALYSIS OF THE BLADDER, producing INCONTINENCE of URINE.

The abovementioned preparations are largely prescribed, together with other combinations described in Dr. Kirby's Work on the REMEDIAL VALUE of PHOSPHORUS, which may be obtained from any of the Agents mentioned below.

CAUTION—Messrs. H. & T. Kirby & Co. caution the medical profession and public against imitations of their preparations. Some are Exceedingly Dangerous and others Inert. Every Bottle of the Genuine Pills bears their Trade Mark. Sold in Bottles, price Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8, and Rs. 6-8 each. The large Bottles contain sufficient for a course of Phosphorus extending over 3 to 6 weeks.

AGENTS IN INDA.
Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. Treacher and Co., Bombay and Poona; Messrs. Cooper, Madon and Co., Bombay; Messrs. Lyell and Co., Allahabad; Messrs. W. E. Smith and Co., Madras; Messrs. Bull Hobson and Co., Umballa and Kasauli.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

CARRIAGE OR PALKI CLOCKS.

SO called because, having watch movements, and being fitted into a handy, portable form of case, they are perfectly adapted to the requirements of Travellers by sea or by land. They all go for eight days, or in otherwords, require to be wound once a week. They go in any position, and are unaffected by rough or violent movement. *They are protected by strong leather cases fitted with hand straps for carrying them about.* The frames are of solid bronze richly gilded, or of nickel, or enamelled, having thick plate-glass panels all round with polished bevilled edges, and fitted so accurately that neither dust nor damp can enter. Those that strike are spoken of as Clocks, and those without striking parts as Time-pieces.

3½ Inch high, cylinder Time-pieces	Rs. 35
4½ do. do. do.	,, 45
Medium size, 4½ to 5 inch high, Time-piece, nickel and gilt, sound cylinder movement	,, 55
The same with alarum	,, 65
4½ Inch high, plain gilt Time-pice with lever movement	,, 70
The same with alarum	,, 80
4½ In. high clock, with superior horizontal movement.	,, 90
The same with lever movement	,, 100
5½ In. high do. do.	,, 115
The same with repeater actions	,, 125
The same repeater and alarum Rs. 130 &	,, 140
Do. nickel and gilt, extra finish	,, 200
Lever Escapement, alarum with two Bells striking quarters	,, 225
Highly finished Fancy Enamelled case, chiming quarters on two gongs with alarum	,, 275
Largest size, 15 inch high, chiming quarters on four bells, and striking the hours on a gong	,, 450
The Mignon Carriage Time-piece, 2½ in. high, with enamelled or gilt dial, smallest size	,, 120
Do. do. extra Finish	,, 150
Enamel case, 3 in. high, cylinder	,, 75
The Mignon Carriage Clock, in Enamelled case, with ¾" Lever movement, highest quality, extra finish	,, 280

THE ARMY AND NAVY CLOCK.

Like the Carriage Clock, has a watch movement. The objects chiefly aimed at, are still greater portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility. It has a strong, well-finished solid brass Lever movement, 5-inch Enamelled dial with bold figures, going Eight Days, striking hours and half-hours, in solid plain case with lock and key. A sound and serviceable article on which dependence can be placed Rs. 75

The same as above 6-inch dial	80
Do Time-piece with seconds hand.	65
Second quality Time-piece with 5-in. dial	35
Do. do 3½-in. dial	30
Small Drum Time-pieces and Clocks, in brass or nickel, of various qualities, with Watch movements Rs. 5 to	60

Price Lists of Wall Clocks, Bracket Clocks, Hall or Library Clocks, post free on application to

MARCKS AND Co., LIMITED,
(OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER,)
BOMBAY.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

MRS. LAKE

IS NOW SHOWING A LARGE VARIETY IN

NEW BALL DRESS MATERIALS.

Tulles and Nets in all Colours.
Light Fancy Sprigged Muslins.
White and Coloured Nun's Veiling.
White and Coloured Indian Muslins.
Coloured Crepes and Gauzes.
Piece Laces and Flouncings.
Jet Embroidered Edgings.
Lace Handkerchiefs and Fans.
Feathers and Aigrettes.
Pearl and Gold Ornaments.
Jet Aigrettes and Ornaments.
Garnitures of Flowers.

WHITE BEADED NETS AND EDGINGS,
FANCY BALL COSTUMES.

MAISON DE MODES,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
,, KEMP & Co., Bombay.

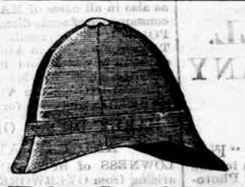
TILES & MOSAICS of all description for ENTRANCE HALLS, VERANDAHS, Ornamental & Glazed Tiles for covering Walls, Baths, &c. &c.

THE CAMPBELL TILE Co.

SPECIAL DESIGNS and Catalogues free on Application

MANUFACTORY STOKE on TRENT. ENGLAND.

DUBLIN 1872 VIENNA 1873 206, G^t PORTLAND S^t LONDON PARIS 1878 MELBOURNE 1880



MESSRS. HARGON CASSUM & Co.,

TAILORS, SHIRT MAKERS AND OUTFITTERS,

HAVE received a Fresh Stock of HELMETS of different shapes and kinds at following prices :—

	Rs.
Drab felt Helmet, complete protection from sunstroke, comfortable and well wearing from	15
Drab felt Helmet, light and well ventilated, very durable from	7 to 10
The Shikar Helmet, extra Stout, Strong and well made of brown or white Drill, a good Shooting Hat	10
White Drill Regulation Helmet, a strong and useful Helmet	10
Helmet, finest white doe, cork body, well ventilated, leather Chin-strap	16

All sorts of finest quality Helmets, black felt Hats, Terai Hats, Tweed Caps and Hats, &c at lowest possible prices.

CALL AND SEE.

38, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY;
AND 103, OXFORD STREET, SECUNDERABAD.

HER MAJESTY'S JUBILEE (JUNE, 1887).

ILLUMINATIONS, FIREWORK DISPLAYS, &c.

J. DEFRIES & SONS

(OF LONDON), who have executed the chief Government and other contracts in all parts of the British Empire on every occasion of public rejoicing, from the

CORONATION OF HER MAJESTY

to the present time, are now prepared to submit original designs of

SPECIAL CRYSTAL DEVICES AND SET-PIECES, &c., for the Jubilee, suitable for every kind of PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS, CLUBS, THEATRES, TOWNHALLS, as well as for STREETS, GROUNDS, BAZAARS, &c. &c.

A LARGE VARIETY OF CRYSTAL ILLUMINATIONS
(Medallions, Stars, Crowns, Laurels, Curtains, Shields, Wreaths, Prince of Wales' Feathers)
with appropriate Jubilee Mottoes,

VARIEGATED ILLUMINATION LAMPS OF EVERY KIND, and other material have already been prepared.

The Arms of any Corporation, Mottoes, Monograms, Portraits of Her Majesty, or any other desired device, can be incorporated in the Designs.

It is earnestly *requested* that applications for estimates and designs (which will be furnished free of charge) may be sent *as early as possible* to prevent disappointment, together with Sketch or Photograph with dimensions of the Buildings or Grounds to be Illuminated, stating for what amount the estimates are to be prepared.

Full working Drawings, giving all information and instructions for fixing, will be despatched with the Illuminations.

J. DEFRIES & SONS,
CHANDELIER AND LAMP MANUFACTURERS,
WORKS: LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM.
Show Rooms and Offices: 147, HOUNDSDITCH, LONDON.
CABLE ADDRESS—DEFRIES, LONDON.

Gold Medal, Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.

All Orders should be accompanied by a remittance, or be forwarded through an approved firm in England.

46, MINORIES, LONDON, E.C. New York & Sydney

BOXES BOTTLES MACHINERY ESSENCES

AND ALL ACCESSORIES FOR THE TRADE

SODA WATER MACHINERY

BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE

HEAD OFFICE SANDFORDS^T AMCOATS MANCHESTER

Special Representative for all India, from whom Catalogues and full particulars can be obtained—

F. T. ATKINS, ALLAHABAD.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

ACTON & BORMAN'S SPECIALITIES:

"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH, in 3d Packets And 6d 1s 2s 6d tins EVERYWHERE

"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD, In Packets, 1d. & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED

ALSO "GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS "ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER BLOCK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &c.

72, SHOE LANE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1781

MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY, SPECIALLY FOR HULLING AND CLEANING RICE.

Rowlands' Macassar Oil

has been known for nearly 100 years as the best and safest preserver, restorer and beautifier of the human hair; it is warranted free from any lead or mineral ingredients, of which most hair restorers are composed and which ruin the health (vide Medical papers), will keep fresh and sweet in the hottest climates and has a delicate and fragrant bouquet of roses; it prevents hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, eradicates scurf or dandriff, and renders the hair soft, silky, curly and glossy; it also stimulates the growth of whiskers and moustaches; it is especially recommended for children as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair, and can also be had in a

GOLDEN COLOUR,

which, after great time and trouble, has been especially prepared for the use of golden-haired children and fair or grey-haired adults. Sizes 3s. 6d.; 7s.; family bottles, equal to four small, 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a healing and refreshing preparation for the face, hands and arms; it eradicates freckles, tan, sunburn, eczema, redness and roughness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, etc., and produces a beautiful and delicate complexion.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a delightful fragrance to the breath. Ask anywhere for ROWLANDS' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious imitations under similar names.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS:—
TREACHER & Co., BYCULLA AND FORT, BOMBAY.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

CARLTON RICHD MATHEWS & Co^s TRADE MARK WHISKEY

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows :—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) } as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*

The next best (5 Years Old) } as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION, MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.
Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON, E.
Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

ICE-MAKING MACHINERY.

HIGHEST PRIZE AWARDED AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, AND THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL ICE MACHINES THERE.

TRANSPARENT BLOCK ICE-MAKING MACHINES.
COLD AIR MACHINES.
SNOW MAKING MACHINES.
REFRIGERATING MACHINES FOR COOLING THE AIR IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS, HOSPITALS, BARRACKS, THEATRES, &c.

ICE COMPANIES.

MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. are prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for the establishment and starting of ICE FACTORIES in any part of India, such Contracts to include the whole of the Ice Machinery, Engines, Boilers, &c. Free Delivery on the spot. Also Fixing, Starting, and Working the Ice Machinery in full operation for one month, or longer period. MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. in these cases undertake all trouble and risks, and bind themselves to hand over the Plant in complete working order as a going concern.

ICE MACHINES FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES.

Machines for making Half Ton of Ice upwards, constantly in hand or in stock. Ice-making offers a Lucrative Investment of Capital and time to Persons of moderate means.

H. J. WEST & CO.,

CONTRACTORS TO H.M. GOVERNMENT,
Stamford Works, 116 & 118, Southwark Bridge Road, London.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

J. Liebig TRADE MARK

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour., &c.*

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been lately largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

Æsculap

THE ONLY TASTELESS APERIENT.

HUNGARIAN
NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

Highest Award at the International Medical Exhibition, London, 1881.

ÆSCULAP GIVES IMMEDIATE RELIEF AND ULTIMATE CURE IN ALL CASES OF CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, AFFECTIONS OF THE STOMACH AND LIVER, GOUT, HEADACHE, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, NEURALGIA, GRAVEL AND KIDNEY AFFECTIONS. INVALUABLE FOR CORRECTING THE ILL EFFECTS OF ERROR OR EXCESS IN DIET.

ÆSCULAP COMBINES IN THE HIGHEST DEGREE THE APERIENT PROPERTIES OF ALL OTHER MINERAL WATERS WITH GREATER ALKALINITY AND NONE OF THEIR DEBILITATING INFLUENCE AND UNPLEASANT TASTE.

ÆSCULAP IS UNSURPASSED FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN. LAND BUDA PESTH.

THE ÆSCULAP BITTER WATER COMPANY, LIMITED, 38, SNOW HILL, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.

AGENTS:—KEMP & Co., Ld., for Bombay and the Presidency.

S. & H. HARRIS'S

HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof).

JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.

POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

"MOLLISCORIUM."

For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing
HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,
ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.

HARNESS COMPOSITION.

For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.

BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.

May be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom
VANNER & PREST, Manufacturers and Patentees, London.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY
For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER has never failed when used according to printed directions including each bottle, and is perfectly safe even in the most inexperienced hands.

PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and all Bowel Complaints.

PAIN KILLER IS THE BEST remedy known for Sea Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism, and Neuralgia.

PAIN KILLER is unquestionably the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings speedy and permanent relief in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, etc.

PAIN KILLER is the well-tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes, wanting a medicine always at hand, and safe to use internally or externally with certainty of relief.

☞ No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

Sold by all druggists
PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I. Proprietors.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY:
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Peer Market near Jumma Musjid.

GRIMES' TEN GUINEA OUTFIT FOR INDIA.

A MARVEL OF CHEAPNESS AND EXCELLENCE

A DINNER SERVICE in best stone China.
A BREAKFAST and TEA SERVICE in Porcelain.
A COMPLETE SERVICE OF TABLE GLASS in finest Crystal, elegant shapes.
(All the above complete for twelve persons.)
A TOILET SERVICE of superior quality.
A handsome DUPLEX TABLE LAMP.
All Packed complete in iron-bound case.

GRIMES' CANTEEN containing Electro-plate and Cutlery for 12 persons £16-16-0.

T. R. GRIMES & SON,
83, NEW BOND St., LONDON, W.

Orders may be sent direct (enclosing remittance) or through Messrs. William Watson & Co., Bombay, where an outfit can be seen.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this Office and at the Booksellers.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.